

Urban Districts of
Hoylake, Neston and Wirral

REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

J. HATTON, M.D., D.P.H.

For the Year 1951

Report of Medical Officer of Health for 1951

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Additional Sanitary Inspectors:
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F. K. HARROP, A.R.San.I.

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NESTON.

Sanitary Inspector:
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INTRODUCTION.

The report for the year 1951 contains statistics and other material for comparison with other areas or with the country as a whole. It includes as well suggestions and recommendations for the improvement of existing conditions.

The three Urban Districts which are considered in the report are similar in character as they are situated beside the estuary of the River Dee, grouped about nuclei constituted by old village settlements. The inhabitants find employment in the neighbouring Merseyside industrial areas, though agriculture and fishing are pursued by some, and other local industries are printing, woodworking, brickmaking and laundering.

The population of the combined area is estimated at 57,825, occupying a space of 20,069 acres, a density of some 2.9 persons per acre. The estimated population showed a slight decrease on that of 1950.

The statistics in the pages which follow compare favourably with the national figures and show that conditions in the three districts are very good. The birth and death rates in comparison with those of England and Wales can be regarded as normal for an area of this nature, and the infant mortality rates are satisfactory.

Notifications of infectious disease showed some increase. Whilst Scarlet Fever, which was a feature of the last two reports, declined, Measles and Whooping Cough were very prevalent and together account for the high notification figures for 1951.

HOYLAKÉ URBAN DISTRICT.

The Urban District was constituted in 1889; and on 1st April, 1933, the Parishes of Caldý, Frankby, Greasby, Grange and part of Saughall Massie were added.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (acres)	5,933
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population (mid-1951)	30,880
Number of inhabited houses	8,251
Rateable Value	£290,751
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,211

The area is residential and agricultural. Fishing is still pursued by Hoylake men, and other occupations are laundry and domestic work, wood-working, printing and brickmaking.

The natural increase of a population is the excess of births over deaths. The following table shows the condition 1942—1951 in Hoylake :—

Year	Population	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.
1942	28,080	77 more births than deaths +2.7
1943	26,340	25 more births than deaths .. +0.9
1944	25,100	107 more births than deaths . +4.3
1945	24,770	10 more births than deaths +0.4
1946	26,080	51 more births than deaths +1.9
1947	26,280	20 more births than deaths +0.8
1948	27,310	23 more births than deaths +0.8
1949	27,500	1 more birth than deaths +.04
1950	30,950	40 more births than deaths ... +1.3
1951	30,880	76 more deaths than births —2.5

Extracts from vital statistics for the year 1951.

These statistics are calculated on a population of 30,880, the estimate furnished by the Registrar-General.

Live Births.	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	343	159	184
Illegitimate	11	8	3
Totals	354	167	187

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	....	....	11.5
Birth Rate for England and Wales	....	....	15.5
Birth Rate in 148 Smaller Towns, England and Wales (population 25,000—50,000)	....	....	16.7

Stillbirths.	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	8	2	6
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Totals	9	2	7

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	....	....	24.8
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births for England and Wales	....	....	22.9

Deaths.	Total	Males	Females
	430	196	234

Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	....	13.9
Death Rate for England and Wales	....	12.5
Death Rate for 148 Smaller Towns, England and Wales (population 25,000—50,000)	....	12.5

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

Pregnancy, Abortion	Childbirth,	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
		Nil	Nil

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:—

	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	9	5	4
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Totals	9	5	4
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	25.4
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	26.2
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	Nil
Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales	...	...	29.6
Infant Mortality Rate for 148 Smaller Towns, England and Wales (population 25,000—50,000)...	...	...	27.6
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	74
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	Nil

Number of Deaths during Years 1942—1951.		
Year	Number	Rate per 1,000 per annum.
1942	318	11.3
1943	367	13.9
1944	324	12.9
1945	323	13.0
1946	347	13.3
1947	397	15.1
1948	330	12.1
1949	357	13.0
1950	367	11.9
1951	430	13.9

Deaths at Various Ages During 1951.	
Age	Number of Deaths
Under 1 year	9
1 year and under 2	1
2 years and under 5	2
5 years and under 15	2
15 years and under 25	4
25 years and under 35	1
35 years and under 45	14
45 years and under 55	35
55 years and under 65	51
65 years and under 75	117
75 years and under 85	146
85 years and over	48
Total	430

Table of Infantile Mortality, 1942—1951.

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age (per 1,000 live births):—

Year	Hoylake	England and Wales
1942	35.4	49
1943	38.3	49
1944	25.5	46
1945	30.0	46
1946	40.2	43
1947	55.2	41
1948	19.8	34
1949	22.3	32
1950	14.7	29.8
1951	25.4	29.6

The Infant Mortality Rate in the 148 Smaller Towns was 27.6 in 1951.

Infantile Deaths.

The causes of death of children under the age of one year are shown below.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Other defined and ill defined diseases	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	6
Total	4	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	9

Causes of Death.

The table below was compiled from figures supplied by the Registrar-General, and the classification is given according to the cause of death.

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	2	6
2. Tuberculosis, other	1	1	2
3. Syphilitic Disease	2	—	2
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	1	—	1
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	6	11
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	13	2	15
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	12	12
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	21	13	34
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	1	2	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	20	40	60
18. Coronary disease, angina	30	31	61
19. Hypertension with heart disease	8	12	20
20. Other heart disease	21	44	65
21. Other circulatory disease	5	9	14
22. Influenza	8	7	15
23. Pneumonia	11	13	24
24. Bronchitis	13	9	22
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	2	4
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	1	4
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	1	1	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	15	28
33. Motor vehicle accidents	5	2	7
34. All other accidents	1	4	5
35. Suicide	3	1	4
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
TOTALS	196	234	430

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1951 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	LIVE BIRTHS			DEATHS								Natural Increase (Excess of Births over Deaths)		
	Population Estimated Mid-Year	Rate England & Wales		Transferable		Under 1 year of age			At all ages					
		Number	Rate	Total Number Registered in District	Of Non-Residents Registered in District	Of Residents Not Registered in District	Number	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Rate England & Wales	Number	Rate		Standard Rate for Comparison with England & Wales	Rate England & Wales
1942	28,080	395	14.0	262	33	89	14	35.4	49	318	11.3		11.6	+ 77
1943	26,340	392	14.8	302	44	109	15	38.3	49	367	13.9		12.1	+ 25
1944	25,100	431	17.2	268	27	83	11	25.5	46	324	12.9		11.6	+ 107
1945	24,770	333	13.4	280	37	80	10	30.0	46	323	13.0		11.4	+ 10
1946	26,080	398	15.3	283	38	102	16	40.2	43	347	13.3		11.5	+ 51
1947	26,280	417	15.9	331	33	99	23	55.2	41	397	15.1		12.0	+ 20
1948	27,310	353	12.9	244	17	103	7	19.8	34	330	12.1		10.8	+ 23
1949	27,500	358	13.0	274	17	100	8	22.3	32	357	13.0	10.4	11.7	+ 1
1950	30,950	407	13.2	158	19	114	6	14.7	29.8	367	11.9	10.4	11.6	+ 40
1951	30,880	354	11.5	151	25	152	9	25.4	29.6	430	13.9	12.1	12.5	— 76

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers.

Details are given on page 2.

Laboratory Facilities.

Investigations of a Public Health nature are undertaken by the Birkenhead and Liverpool branches of the Ministry of Health Laboratory Service. A clinical pathology service is provided by the Regional Hospital Board in the Board's laboratories at the Clatterbridge General Hospital and the Victoria Hospital, Wallasey.

Food and drugs throughout the district are submitted for analysis to the Cheshire County Laboratory. The samples are taken by County Officers.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Cheshire County Council is the ambulance authority for this area. There has been a great increase in the demand for ambulance and hospital transport and it has been necessary to provide for a considerable expansion of the service in order to meet the increased volume of work.

The ambulance service is operated from Broomfield, Meols Drive, Hoylake, and Sandymount, Telegraph Road, Heswall (telephone Hoylake 2970).

Home Nursing.

This service is now regulated by the Cheshire County Council and two District Nurses are employed by them in this area. The Hoylake and West Kirby District Nursing Association works independently. The Association provides two trained nurses for work about the district, and subscriptions from charitable persons and small charges for services rendered serve to support the organisation.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

The County Council's Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic is conducted at 8 Market Street, Hoylake, on the first Friday of each month at 3.0 p.m. and additional clinics are arranged when required.

The following clinics are also provided by the Cheshire County Council :—

Child Welfare.

Place	Each Month	Time.
Hoylake—8, Market Street	Every Thursday	2-0 p.m.
West Kirby—Parish Hall, West-bourne Road	Every Friday	1-45 p.m.
Greasby—Methodist Church Hall	Alternate Wednesdays	1-45 p.m.

Ante-Natal.

This Clinic is provided by the Cheshire County Council in conjunction with the Central Wirral Hospital Management Committee and is held at :

Hoylake—8 Market Street	Every Tuesday	10.0 a.m.
(The County Health Visitor is in attendance)		

School Clinic.

Hoylake—8, Market Street	Daily (except Tuesday & Saturday)	9-0 a.m. to 11 a.m.
(School Medical Officer attends every Friday at 10 a.m.)		

Dental Treatment.

There are no organised dental clinics at present in the Hoylake Urban District. The work is carried on in the schools.

The following specialist clinics are provided for patients residing in the Hoylake Urban District :—

Ophthalmic.

Hoylake—8, Market Street	Third Friday	2-0 p.m.
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Orthopaedic

Hoylake—8, Market Street	Fourth Friday	2-0 p.m.
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Place		Each Month	Time
Physiotherapy.			
Hoylelake—8 Market Street	Every Wednesday 2-0 p.m.
Speech Therapy.			
Hoylelake—8 Market Street	....	Every Monday	.... 9-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Wallasey—Mill Lane Hospital

Every Monday	9-30 a.m. to 12.0 noon All patients (Adults) 2-30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. New cases (Children).
Every Tuesday	9-30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Children 2-30 p.m. to 4 p.m. Male & Female Refills 6-30 p.m. to 8.0 p.m. For adults going to work For contacts and new cases
Every Wednesday	9-30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. New cases
Every Thursday	10.0 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. Male & Female Refills
Every Friday	10-0 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. All patients

Venereal Disease

St. James Hospital, Tollemache Road, Birkenhead. (Clinic Annexe)	Every Monday	2-0 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Male and Female
	Every Wednesday	10-0 a.m. to 12 noon Male and Female 2-0 p.m. to 7-0 p.m. Male and Female
	Every Friday	2-0 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. Male and Female

Hospitals.

The hospitals of the district, both voluntary and public, are under the control of the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board. Hoylake is in the area of the North Wirral Hospital Management Committee which administers the Hoylake and West Kirby Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital and Caldy Manor Hospital. The Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital has an authorized bed complement of 38. It is staffed by the practitioners of the district and by visiting consultants. It is equipped for major surgical work and has a modern X-ray department.

Caldy Manor Hospital is specialized for the treatment of heart and circulatory conditions. 41 beds are provided there, and there is a visiting medical and consultant staff.

Other hospitals and institutions under the Board's management are available to local residents. The hospitals at Clatterbridge still admit a large number of patients from this area and others go to the hospitals of Liverpool and Birkenhead.

The Smallpox Hospital for the treatment of cases of this disease is situated at New Ferry.

The Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby, which has not been included in the Regional Hospital Scheme, provides a number of beds for the emergency treatment of sick children from this locality. This institution has excellent equipment and is staffed by visiting Practitioners and Consultants. It is provided with a steam disinfecter.

Mortuaries.

The Public Mortuary which is owned by the Urban District Council is situated in Carr Lane, Hoylake. Certain improvements which might serve the convenience of those responsible for conducting post mortem examinations need consideration, but these must necessarily be deferred for the present.

Legislation in Force.

The following is a list of the Local Acts of Parliament, Orders of the Cheshire County Council and Adoptive Acts in force in the District :—

Private Acts.

Hoyle and West Kirby Improvement Act, 1897. 15th July, 1897.

Hoyle and West Kirby Improvement Act, 1900. 10th July, 1900.

Hoyle and West Kirby Urban District Council Act, 1925. 7th,
August, 1925.

Hoyle Urban District Council Act, 1935. 2nd August, 1935.

Adoptive Acts.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 :-

Parts II, III and IV 1st October, 1891.

Part V 11th February, 1926.

The Private Street Works Act, 1892 1st January, 1894.

Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1899 - 1923 - 1945. 15th January
1924.

The Public Health Act, 1925 1st March, 1926.

Powers under the following Sections of the Public Health Acts
(Amendment) Act, 1907.

Part II. Sections 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 33. 15th December, 1909.

Sections 28, 29 18th August, 1921.

Section 30 10th December, 1928.

Section 31 2nd March, 1931.

Part VI. Sections 76, 77 15th December, 1909.

VII. Sections 81, 85 29th December, 1908.

X. Section 95 15th December, 1909.

Section 94 20th May, 1935.

Orders of the County Council.

7th November, 1889—Constitution of a Local Board of Health
(in 1895 under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1894,

the Hoylake and West Kirby Local Board was superseded by the Urban District Council of Hoylake and West Kirby).

3rd December, 1914—Alteration of the boundaries between the Urban District and the Wirral Rural District and the dividing of the Urban District into four wards.

16th March, 1933—County of Chester Review Order, 1933, adding the Parishes of Caldy, Frankby, Grange, Greasby and part of Saughall Massie, increasing the membership of the Council from 15 to 19 and naming the combined area The Urban District of Hoylake.

21st January, 1937—Membership of the Urban Council increased from 19 to 20, the additional member being assigned to Greasby Ward.

22nd May, 1937—One way Traffic—part of Mill Lane, Greasby.

1st November, 1937—One way Traffic—part of School Lane, Hoylake.

1st September, 1938—Hoylake Closing Order, 1938—Shops in which the sale of meat (other than cooked meat) is carried on.

5th July, 1949—Roads (Traffic Regulation) Order, 1946 (No. 3).

5th July, 1949—Roads (Restriction) Order, 1946 (No. 3).

6th October, 1949—Alteration of Ward Boundaries and increasing the number of Councillors to 22.

5th April, 1950—Traffic Regulation (No. 1.) 1949.

5th April, 1950—Traffic Regulation (No. 2.) 1949.

4th August, 1950—Traffic Regulation (No. 2) 1950.

Urban Council Bye-Laws and Regulations.

Seashore	....	....	....	....	1899-1950
*Pleasure Boats and Vessels	....	....	....	....	1923
*Slaughter Houses	....	....	....	....	1924
Steam Organs, etc.	....	....	....	....	1925
Meols Parade, North Parade and South					
Parade (Sale and Hawking)	....	....	....	....	1927
*Wireless Installations	....	....	....	....	1928
Cemetery Regulations, Fees, etc.	....	....	....	....	1929-1948
Driving Motor Vehicles on the Seashore					1930
West Kirby Foreshore Regulations	....	....	....	....	1931
New Streets	....	....	....	....	1936
Newton Common Regulations	....	....	....	....	1936
Building	....	....	....	....	1939
Camping Grounds	....	....	....	....	1949
Pleasure Grounds	....	....	....	....	1948
Hackney Carriages	....	....	....	....	1949
Food & Drugs Act, 1938	....	....	....	....	1950
Urban Council Orders (part).					
Prevention of Obstruction in Streets Order					1951

*Operative in the former Hoylake and West Kirby Urban District area only.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

The water supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

The District receives its supply partly from the Council's own Waterworks and partly from the West Cheshire Water Board. The sources of supply are deep wells at Grange and Newton in the former case, and from Prenton, Hooton and Mouldsworth in the latter. In both cases the supplies are controlled by quarterly chemical and bacteriological examinations. All supplies are chlorinated, and samples of raw water and of water going into supply after treatment have been examined. All those investigated during the year have proved satisfactory. None of the waters supplied in the area has a plumbo solvent action, and the Analyst's reports have revealed no evidence of contamination in any form.

The Council's supplies have a hardness of 196 and 293, expressed in parts per million, at the Newton and Grange Works respectively, and 160 at the Town Main. Softening of the Council's supply was continued. Softening of the West Cheshire Water Supply is carried out to the extent indicated below :—

Source	Hardness Parts per million	Hardness after Softening Parts per million
Hooton (No. 6 Borehole)	300	Softening Suspended
Hooton (No. 7 Borehole)	230	“ “
Mouldsworth	315	“ “
Prenton	240	“ “

With the exception of seven houses on Hilbre, one house at Saughall Massie and a cottage in South Ward, public main supplies are in use throughout the area for drinking and domestic and trade purposes. The Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby, has an independent supply from a borehole 300 feet deep at the Home, and there is also a borehole providing an independent supply at the Deeside Laundry, West Kirby.

Particulars of the number of dwelling houses and of the population supplied from public water mains (a) direct to the house, (b) by means of stand pipes, are given below :—

		Dwelling Houses	Population
(a) House direct	....	8,233	30,813
(b) Standpipes	....	18	67

Consumption.

The total volume of water pumped from the Council's Waterworks during 1951 was 355,590,000 gallons representing an average consumption of 44.0 gallons per head per day. This figure includes water used for trade purposes.

The details of the volume supplied to consumers in this area by the West Cheshire Water Board are not available, but it is estimated that consumption was in the order of 35 gallons per head per day.

The following are copies of reports on chemical and bacteriological examinations of the supplies:—

Analyst's Report.

WEST CHESHIRE WATER BOARD

Prenton Pumping Station.

Analysis of a sample of Water received on 26th September, 1951, from West Cheshire Water Board, labelled Prenton Pumping Station. Flamed tap in No. 2 House.

Taken by C. Hardman. Witness W. Leyland. Date 25/9/51. 3-30 p.m.

Chemical Results in parts per million.

Appearance	Bright with very few mineral particles		
	Turbidity	less than	3
Colour	Nil	Odour	Nil
pH	7.3	Free Carbon Dioxide	12
Electric Conductivity	580	Total Solids	390
Chlorine present as		Alkalinity as Calcium	
Chloride	72	Carbonate	165
Hardness : Total	240	Non-Carbonate	75
		Nitrite Nitrogen	less than 0.01
Nitrate Nitrogen	2.6	Oxygen Absorbed	0.00
Ammoniacal Nitrogen*	0.017	Residual Chlorine	Absent
Albuminoid Nitrogen*	0.000		
Metals—Iron :	less than 0.03	—Other Metals absent.	

*to convert to Ammonia multiply by 1.21

Bacteriological Results.

Sampling bottles are treated to remove residual chlorine
if present.

Number of Colonies developing on Agar	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{1 day at } 37^{\circ}\text{C.} \\ \text{2 days at } 37^{\circ}\text{C.} \\ \text{3 days at } 20^{\circ}\text{C.} \end{array} \right.$		
	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	1 per ml.
	<i>Present</i> <i>in</i>	<i>Absent</i> <i>from</i>	<i>Probable</i> <i>Number</i>
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact.coli (Type 1)	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl.welchii Reaction	— ml.	100 ml.	

Report:

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is hard in character but not unduly so and it contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution. It is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity. These results are consistent with a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

(Signed) GORDON MILES

Analyst's Report.

WEST CHESHIRE WATER BOARD

Hooton Pumping Station.

Analysis of a sample of Water received on 26th September, 1951, from West Cheshire Water Board, labelled Hooton Pumping Station. No. 7 Borehole. Raw water—flamed tap on main received water direct.

Taken by C. Hardman. Witness K. Campbell. Date 25/9/51. Noon.

Chemical Results in parts per million.

Appearance	.....Clear and Bright.	Turbidity	.....Nil
Colour	.....Nil	Odour	.....Nil
pH	.....7.3	Free Carbon Dioxide	.....14
Electric Conductivity	.....490	Total Solids	.....330
Chlorine present as		Alkalinity as Calcium	
Chloride	.....29	Carbonate	.....190
Hardness : Total	.....230	Carbonate	.....190
		Non-Carbonate	.....40
Nitrate Nitrogen	.....2.0	Nitrite Nitrogen	.....less than 0.01

Ammoniacal Nitrogen*	0.000	Oxygen Absorbed	0.00
Albuminoid Nitrogen *	0.000	Residual Chlorine	...
Metals	.....Absent		

*To convert to Ammonia multiply by 1.21

Bacteriological Results:

Sampling bottles are treated to remove residual chlorine if present.

Number of Colonies developing on Agar { 1 day at 37°C 2 days at 37°C 3 days at 20°C
 { 0 per ml. 0 per ml. 12 per ml.

	Present in	Absent from	Probable Number
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact.coli (Type I)	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl.welchii Reaction	— ml.	100 ml.	

Report:

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from iron and other metals. The water is hard in character but not unduly so and it contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution. It is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity. These results are consistent with a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

(Signed) GORDON MILES

Analyst's Report.

WEST' CHESHIRE WATER BOARD

Hooton Pumping Station.

Analysis of a sample of water received on 23rd May, 1951, from West Cheshire Water Board, labelled Hooton Pumping Station, No. 6 Borehole. Temporary Pumping Plant. Free water surface.

Taken by C. Hardman. Witness K. G. Campbell. Date 22/5/51. 11-15 a.m.

Chemical Results in parts per million.

Appearance	Very faint opalescence with a very slight deposit consisting of oxides of iron and manganese.
	Turbidity less than 3
Colour Filtered	Nil
pH	7.9
	Odour Very faint chlorinous
	Free Carbon Dioxide 4

Electric Conductivity 1000	Total Solids	670
Chlorine present as	Alkalinity as Calcium	
Chloride 205	Carbonate	210
Hardness : Total 300	Carbonate	210
	Non-Carbonate	90
Nitrate Nitrogen 1.4	Nitrite Nitrogen	less than 0.01
Ammoniacal Nitrogen* 0.000	Oxygen Absorbed	0.20
Albuminoid Nitrogen* 0.000	Residual Chlorine	0.35
Metals—Iron : 0.26. Manganese : 0.16—other metals absent.		

*To convert to Ammonia multiply by 1.21

Bacteriological Results:

Sampling bottles are treated to remove residual chlorine if present.

Number of Colonies developing on Agar	{ 1 day at 37°C 2 days at 37°C 3 days at 20°C		
	{ 0 per ml. 0 per ml. 0 per ml.		
	<i>Present</i>	<i>Absent</i>	<i>Probable</i>
	<i>in</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>Number</i>
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact.coli. (Type 1)	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl.welchii Reaction	— ml.	100 ml.	

Report:

This sample shows only faint opalescence and carries only a trace of matter in suspension. The traces of iron and manganese, taken together, tend to be appreciable but not unduly large. The water is on the alkaline side of neutrality, hard in character but not excessively so and it has a high but not excessive content of mineral constituents in solution. It is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity.

Subject to admixture with other supplies, so reducing the traces of iron and manganese to a negligible amount, the results are consistent with a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

(Signed) GORDON MILES

Analyst's Report.

WEST CHESHIRE WATER BOARD

Mouldsworth Pumping Station.

Analysis of a sample of water received on 26th September, 1951, from West Cheshire Water Board, labelled Mouldsworth Pumping Station, flamed tap in softening house. Raw water.

Taken by C. Hardman. Witness S. Crawford. Date 25/9/51. 1-0 p.m.

Chemical Results in parts per million.

Appearance	Bright with very few mineral particles.	Turbidity	less than 3
Colour	Nil	Odour	Nil
pH	7.5	Free Carbon Dioxide .....	.8
Electric Conductivity	1120	Total Solids	750
Chlorine present as		Alkalinity as Calcium	
Chloride	255	Carbonate	180
Hardness : Total	315	Carbonate	180
		Non-Carbonate	135
Nitrate Nitrogen	2.0	Nitrite Nitrogen ...	less than 0.01
Ammoniacal Nitrogen*	0.007	Oxygen Absorbed	0.05
Albuminoid Nitrogen*	0.000	Residual Chlorine	
Metals : Iron 0.05, other metals absent.			

*To convert to Ammonia multiply by 1.21

Bacteriological Results.

Sampling bottles are treated to remove residual chlorine if present.

Number of Colonies developing on Agar	<div> <div>1 day at 37°C</div> <div>2 days at 37°C</div> <div>3 days at 20°C</div> </div>		
	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	1 per ml.
	<i>Present</i>	<i>Absent</i>	<i>Probable</i>
	<i>in</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>Number</i>
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction — ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.	
Bact.coli (Type 1) — ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.	
C1.welchii Reaction — ml.	100 ml.		

Report:

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is very hard in character but not excessively so and it contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution. It is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity. These results are consistent with a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

(Signed) GORDON MILES

CITY OF LIVERPOOL.

CITY ANALYST'S DEPARTMENT,
LIVERPOOL, 3.

24th August, 1951.

Report on a sample of water received on 20th August, 1951, taken by Mr. N. Heron marked Grange Hill Supply.

Analytical results expressed in parts per million :

Total solid matter in solution.....	586.4
Oxygen required to oxidise in ....15 minutes	None
.... 4 hours	None
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N.....	None
Albuminoid nitrogen as N.	None
Nitrous nitrogen as N.	None
Nitric nitrogen as N.	5.7
Combined chlorine	168.0
Carbonate Hardness	115
Non-Carbonate Hardness	178
TOTAL HARDNESS	293
pH Value	7.0

The sample was clear, colourless and odourless and was free from solid matters in suspension.

Observations:

The results of analysis indicate that the very high state of organic purity remains unaltered.

(Signed) J. D. CLARK,
City Analyst.

CITY OF LIVERPOOL.

CITY ANALYST'S DEPARTMENT,
LIVERPOOL, 3.

24th August, 1951.

Report on a sample of water received on 20th August, 1951, taken by Mr. N. Heron, marked "Newton Supply."

Analytical results expressed in parts per million :

Total solid matter in solution	298.4
Oxygen required to oxidise in ..15 minutes	None
..... 4 hours	None
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N.	None
Albuminoid nitrogen as N.	None
Nitrous nitrogen as N.	None
Nitric nitrogen as N.	4.0
Combined chlorine	40.0
Carbonate Hardness	160
Non-Carbonate Hardness	36
TOTAL HARDNESS	196
pH Value	7.2

The sample was clear, colourless and odourless and was free from solid matters in suspension.

Observations :

The results of analysis indicate that the very high state of organic purity remains unaltered.

(Signed) J. D. CLARK,
City Analyst.

24th August, 1951.

Analytical results expressed in parts per million :

Total solid matter in solution	423.2
Oxygen required to oxidise in ....15 minutes	None
.... 4 hours	None
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N.....	None
Albuminoid nitrogen as N.	None
Nitrous nitrogen as N.	None
Nitric nitrogen as N.	5.0
Combined chlorine	110.0

Carbonate Hardness	....	....	140
Non-Carbonate Hardness	....	....	20
			<hr/>
TOTAL HARDNESS	....	....	160

pH Value 7.3

The sample was clear, colourless and odourless and was free from solid matters in suspension.

Observations :

The water organically is very pure and well suited for drinking and domestic purposes.

(Signed) J. D. CLARK.

City Analyst.

BACTERIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT,
126, MOUNT PLEASANT,
LIVERPOOL, 3.
24th August, 1951.

REPORT ON THREE SAMPLES OF WATER.

Date	Description	Bacteria per cc.		B. coli per 100 cc.	Total Coliform Organisms per 100 cc.	B. Welchii	Class
		at 37°C.	at 22°C.				
20.8.51	Town Hall Basement Tap, Hoylake.....	0	1	0	0		1
	Newton. From Weir at Pumping Station	0	0	0	0		1
	Grange Hill, rising Main	0	0	0	0		1

Class 1—Highly Satisfactory. Class 2—Satisfactory. Class 3—Suspicious. Class 4—Unsatisfactory.

(Signed) D. T. ROBINSON,
City Bacteriologist.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Several minor collapses in sewers have been reported during the year, particularly in Roman Road, Meols, and in Croft Drive, Caldy, causing slight subsidences in the carriageway. These have been repaired and made good.

During the year flooding has been reported at the rear of property in Barn Hey Crescent, Meols. It was found that the ditch in the surrounding land required cleaning out. The County Land Drainage Officer agreed to write to the farmer concerned requesting him to carry out remedial works.

The only new sewers that have been laid during the year were in connection with housing development in Newbold Crescent (off Fulton Avenue) Newton, and at the new Depot Garage, Carr Lane, Hoylake. Eleven new connections have been made to the main sewerage system.

As a result of discussions with Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, Consulting Engineers, it has been agreed to modify the design of the proposed main drainage scheme as originally submitted. These modifications provide for, inter alia, a combination of storage and pumping when the main outfall is tide locked, as against total pumping provided for in the original design. These suggestions will be incorporated in the final scheme to be submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

The drainage of three houses and one licensed premises was connected to the main sewerage system, the cesspools previously used being abolished.

Rivers and Streams.

It is understood that the Rivers Board have arranged to clean out considerable lengths of the rivers and main streams in the district in order to increase the flow of water and thereby reducing the period when the "Carrs" are flooded.

Closet Accommodation.

Thirty-five dwellings, including seventeen which are occupied as summer dwellings only, are provided with closets other than water closets.

Open Spaces.

The District has some 225.5 acres of public open space.

Public Cleansing.

Refuse is collected from every dwelling-house each week, and from certain other premises three times each week. A bi-weekly collection is also made from schools and public institutions.

Statistics.

Number of premises, excluding R.A.F. Camp, West Kirby, from which refuse was collected	8,637
Number of bins, including R.A.F. Camp, West Kirby	9,860
Weight of refuse collected per annum	8,425 tons
Average length of haul to tip	2½ miles
Net cost of collection and disposal per 1,000 premises visited (per visit)	£27
Net cost of collection and disposal per 1,000 bins collected (per collection)	£23

Salvage Collected.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	£
Paper	324	11	0	4,808
Kitchen Waste	20	13	2	61
Textiles	5	11	1	67
Baled Tins	9	9	0	18
Total	360	4	3	£4,954

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Number and Nature of Inspections Made	Notices Served		Result of Service of Notice		Prosecutions	
	Statutory	Informal	Complied With	Outstanding	Instituted	Pending
Dwelling houses						
(P.H.A.) .. 1332	62	199	240	21	4	—
(H.A. Repair) .. 9	—	1	—	1	—	—
(H.A. Overcrowding) .. 28	—	2	—	2	—	—
(H.A. Representations) .. 75	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infectious Disease .. 81	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disinfection .. 32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary & Movable						
Dwellings .. 99	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camping .. 15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Privies, Earth Closets .. 32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cesspools, Septic Tanks .. 35	3	4	6	1	—	—
Drainage .. 330	6	81	78	9	—	—
Ditches, Watercourses .. 47	—	6	6	—	—	—
Offensive Accumulations .. 272	—	48	46	2	—	—
Keeping of Animals .. 39	—	2	2	—	—	—
Food Premises :						
Butchers' Shops .. 100	1	10	9	2	—	—
Bakehouses .. 57	—	5	5	—	—	—
Ice Cream Premises .. 166	1	11	10	2	—	—
Other Premises .. 478	2	36	30	8	—	—
Farms, Cowsheds .. 101	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dairies .. 158	1	5	6	—	—	—
Factories .. 181	—	10	9	1	—	—
Workshops .. 27	—	3	3	—	—	—
Shops Act .. 19	—	2	1	1	—	—
Offices .. 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schools .. 39	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Conveniences .. 40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises .. 28	—	3	3	—	—	—
Places of Entertainment .. 30	—	3	3	—	—	—
Smoke Observations .. 15	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rat Infestations .. 1358	—	2	2	—	—	—
Verminous Premises .. 34	—	4	4	—	—	—
Water Supply .. 45	—	7	6	1	—	—
Swimming Baths .. 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Building Licenses .. 169	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous .. 160	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .. 5649	76	446	471	51	4	—

Factories Act, 1937 & 1948.

Inspections.				
Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	47	27	6	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	93	181	31	—
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	6	3	—
Total	143	214	40	—

Defects Found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	24	24	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	7	7	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11	11	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	4	4	2	—	—
Total	48	48	2	—	—

Factories Act, 1937 & 1948.

Three laundries, two artificial tooth factories and a brickworks comprise the only industrial establishments of any size in the district, but, by virtue of the use of mechanical power, numerous small businesses such as shoe repairers, bakchouses, garages, etc., are subject to inspections under the category of "factories." A copy of the Return made to the Ministry of Labour is reproduced on page 30.

Licensed Premises and Hotels.

The majority of the nineteen licensed premises in the area are of modern construction or have been modernised within recent years. Negotiations are in progress for the improvement of the sanitary accommodation at two of the smaller premises and when these have been satisfactorily concluded the programme of modernisation of sanitary accommodation of the licensed houses in this district, undertaken since the end of the war, will be practically complete.

All public houses are provided with adequate glass-washing arrangements and two have installed glass-washing machines.

A new kitchen, stillroom, servery and refrigerating room were provided at one hotel, following notice under the Food & Drugs Act.

Shops and Offices.

Twenty-nine inspections were made of these premises, all the notices served being complied with. The responsibilities of this Council under the Shops Acts are confined to the operation of provisions relating to ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences.

Statutory requirements in respect of shop hours, early closing, provision of seats, washing facilities, etc., lie within the jurisdiction of the Cheshire County Council and are operated by the County Weights and Measures Department.

Camping Sites, Temporary and Movable Dwellings.

Camping is controlled through the medium of the Hoylake Urban District Council Act 1935 and Bye-Laws made thereunder. The Council consented to the use of one area of land in Greasby as a Camping Ground. The occupation of trailer caravans on this site is limited by the Proprietor to six months in the year.

A local enquiry was held in connection with an appeal to the Minister against an enforcement notice requiring the discontinuance of the use of a piece of land, i.e. a large garden situated at the rear of a dwelling house, as a site for a trailer caravan in permanent occupation. The Appeal was dismissed.

The number of temporary and movable dwellings, which stood at 32 at the commencement of the year, was reduced to 31 during 1951. A summary of the position in the whole of the district is as follows :—

		Permanent Occupation :	Summer Use :	Vacant :
Timber or Asbestos Bungalows	....	9	12	4
Caravans	....	4	1	1

Smoke Abatement.

Fifteen routine observations and advisory visits were made to factory premises in this regard. No serious smoke nuisance was reported, although difficulties in connection with fuel persist. All hard fuel furnaces are fired by mechanical means.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are two open-air public swimming baths in the district, Hoylake Baths and the West Kirby Marine Lake.

Filtration and chlorination plants are installed at the former and the water of both swimming baths is subjected to periodical bacteriological and chemical examination.

Copies of reports are given overleaf.

CITY OF LIVERPOOL.

CITY ANALYST'S DEPARTMENT,
LIVERPOOL, 3.

15th June, 1951.

Report on a sample of water received on June 11th, 1951, from you per Mr. Costain, marked "Hoylake Swimming Bath, Shallow End Inlet."

Analytical results expressed in parts per million :

Total solid matter in solution	30,480.0
Oxygen required to oxidise in ....15 minutes	0.32
..... 4 hours	0.64
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N.....	0.02
Albuminoid nitrogen as N.	0.11
Nitrous nitrogen as N.	None
Nitric nitrogen as N	Minute trace
Combined chlorine	15,050.0
Free Chlorine	0.25
pH value	7.7

Observations:

The water maintains its very satisfactory quality.

(Signed) J. D. CLARK,
City Analyst.

CITY OF LIVERPOOL.

CITY ANALYST'S DEPARTMENT,
LIVERPOOL, 3.

15th June, 1951.

Report on a sample of water received on June 11th, 1951, from you per Mr. Costain marked "Hoylake Swimming Bath. 10ft. Deep End Outlet."

Analytical results expressed in parts per million :

Total solid matter in solution	30,800.0
Oxygen required to oxidise in ....15 minutes	0.32
..... 4 hours	0.74
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N.....	0.02
Albuminoid nitrogen as N.....	0.19
Nitrous nitrogen as N.	None
Nitric nitrogen as N.	Minute trace
Combined chlorine	15,050.0
Free Chlorine	0.1
pH Value	7.6

Observations :

The water maintains its very satisfactory quality.

(Signed) J. D. CLARK,
City Analyst.

CITY OF LIVERPOOL.

CITY ANALYST'S DEPARTMENT,
LIVERPOOL, 3.

15th June, 1951.

Report on a sample of water received on June 11th, 1951, from you per Mr. Costain marked " West Kirby Swimming Bath, Break-water End."

Analytical results expressed in parts per million :

Total solid matter in solution	32,720.0
Oxygen required to oxidise in ....15 minutes	0.73
..... 4 hours	1.09
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N.....	0.01
Albuminoid nitrogen as N.....	0.29
Nitrous nitrogen as N.	None
Nitric nitrogen as N.	Minute trace
Combined Chlorine	16,500.0
Free Chlorine	None
pH value	8.1

Observations :

The results are normal for the tidal estuary water.

(Signed) J. D. CLARK,
City Analyst.

BACTERIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT,
126, MOUNT PLEASANT,
LIVERPOOL, 3.

June, 1951.

REPORT ON THREE SAMPLES OF WATER.

Date	Description	Bacteria per cc.		B. coli per 100 cc.	Total Coliform Organisms per 100 cc.
		at 37°C.	at 22°C.		
18/6/51	West Kirby Baths	3	4	1	3
11/6/51	Hoylake Baths (Inlet)	0	0	0	0
11/6/51	Hoylake Baths (Outlet)	0	0	0	0

(Signed) D. T. ROBINSON,
City Bacteriologist.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Number of houses found to be infested :—

(a) Council houses	—
(b) Other houses	1

Number of houses disinfested :—

(a) Council houses	—
(b) Other houses	1

Method employed :—Spraying with D.D.T. Insecticide.

Schools.

There are two Grammar, one Secondary and two Primary schools belonging to the County Authority, with three Church of England schools in the controlled category. Two Church of England schools remain outside County control. One Junior school is in course of construction.

Extensive improvements to buildings have been undertaken by the County during recent years, with renewal of sanitary blocks, yards, etc.

School meal preparation has been decentralised and five of the County schools now have their own dining halls, equipped with most modern cooking apparatus.

Improvements in hand-washing facilities in several cases, however, have not kept pace with improvements in other directions.

In addition to the above, there is one large boarding school and nine private schools.

Housing.

96 units of accommodation were provided by the Council and private enterprise during 1951 compared with 167 during 1950. Of this number, 49 represented new houses erected by the Council, 17 by private enterprise (including 8 for County Fire Service) and 30 flats, resulting from the conversion of old houses.

During the year the following progress has been made :—

Description	Local Authority	Private Enterprise	Total
Number of new houses erected during 1951	49	17	66
Number of totally destroyed war damaged houses erected in 1951 ...	—	—	—
Number of flats provided in 1951 ...	—	30	30
Total	49	47	96

The following table indicates the progress made since the 1st August, 1945, when the Ministry of Health authorised the commencement of housing programmes :—

Description	Local Authority	Private Enterprise	Total
Number of new houses erected since 1st August, 1945	491	185	676
Number of war damaged houses erected since 1st August, 1945	—	10	10
Number of flats provided since 1st August, 1945	20	266	286
Totals	511	461	972

It is intended to proceed with further contracts as and when Government approval can be obtained.

The Health Department has continued to assist in the inspection of works of repair and maintenance under the Civil Building Licensing Scheme, and during the year 151 licences have been issued to a value of £31,157 4s. 9d.

Heron Road Camp.

The prospect of further considerable reduction in the number of huts at the Heron Road Camp, anticipated in the 1950 Report, failed to materialise, one Nissen only being demolished. There still remains two half Nissen huts and six wooden buildings out of the original total of twenty-five Nissen and eight wooden huts, occupied by " Squatters " five years ago. Eight families reside on the site.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

With the exception of one producer-retailer, who distributes Accredited Milk, all raw milk retailed in the district is Tuberculin Tested. All other milk is Pasteurised. A very small quantity of bottled milk sold in general shops is sterilized.

Seventeen distributors are registered in the district, to whom licences for the sale of designated milk have been issued as follows :—

	<i>Tuberculin</i>		
	<i>Tested:</i>	<i>Pasteurised:</i>	<i>Sterilized:</i>
Dealers' Licences	15	15	2
Supplementary Licences	3	4	1

All schools—8 Primary, 2 Secondary, and 12 Private—receive supplies of pasteurised milk. Milk to the four local institutions admitting children is of the following designations :—

- 3 — Pasteurised.
1 — Tuberculin Tested.

Milk Sampling.

Examination of all samples of milk has been carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Birkenhead. In view of the preponderance of Pasteurised Milk in the supply of the district, regular monthly samples for phosphatase test from all sources of supply have been carried out. In addition, the sampling of all raw milk, prior to processing, for biological examination for tubercle has been continued, ninety-seven samples being taken during the year, of which six were found to be positive, the affected animals being traced in all cases and destroyed. The danger of infected supplies from these herds was removed by the pasteurisation of the milk before sale.

In two cases orders requiring the compulsory pasteurisation of raw milk were made under the provisions of Article 20 of the Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949, the orders being rescinded when the herds concerned had been found free from tubercle.

A check has also been kept on raw supplies by the submission of samples taken at source to methylene blue test. A table, giving the results of samples taken during the year, is given overleaf :—

Designation	Number of Samples	Methylene Blue		Phosphatase		Tubercle Bacilli		Turbidity	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Positive	Negative	Passed	Failed
Sterilised	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pasteurised	54	53	1	54	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	48	46	2	46	2	—	—	—	—
Accredited	50	34	16	—	—	3	47	—	—
Ungraded	25	17	8	—	—	3	22	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	17	15	2	—	—	—	17	—	—
Totals	195	166	29	100	2	6	86	1	—

Meat and Other Foods.

Meat Inspection.

Methods of distribution of meat from slaughterhouses to shops have been satisfactory, a specially designed vehicle being used for the purpose.

There are no private slaughterhouses either licensed or registered in the Urban District. All meat is derived from the Ministry of Food slaughterhouses, located in the neighbouring areas. Six slaughtermen's licences were issued.

Meat surrendered during the year amounted to 182 lbs. affected with bone taint.

Food Premises.

Visits to food premises of various types totalled 801, and, as a result, 62 informal notices were served and a further four formal notices under Section 13 of the Food & Drugs Act, following reference to the Health Committee.

All plans received by the Surveyor relating to food premises are referred to this Department for consideration and close liaison is also maintained in respect of building licence applications involving alterations or renovations to premises concerned with food.

The Food Executive Officer of the area also co-operates by referring all applications for permits to operate new food premises to this Department for observations.

The amount of food surrendered during the year is compiled in the following list, which also gives the reasons for its unsuitability for human consumption :—

Commodity Surrendered	Quantity	Unfit for consumption by reason of :
Meat	182 lbs.	Bone taint.
Canned Meat and Meat Products	212 tins	Blown. Decomposition.
Meat Paste	12 jars	Decomposition.
Ham	173 lbs.	Decomposition.
Bacon	38 lbs.	Decomposition.
Rabbits	26 lbs.	Decomposition.
Fish	5 stone	Decomposition.
Canned Fish and Fish Products	97 tins	Blown. Decomposition.
Vegetables	142 tins	Blown. Decomposition.
Beetroot	20 tins	Blown.
Tomatoes	38 tins	Blown.
Mushrooms	4 tins	Blown.
Horseradish	1 tin	Decomposition.
Semolina	3 lbs.	Mite Infested.
	17 pkts. }	
Soup	33 tins	Blown
Jam	11 tins }	Blown.
	12 jars }	Decomposition.
Canned Fruit	173 tins	Blown. Decomposition.
Canned Milk	121 tins	Blown. Decomposition.
Butter	5½ lbs.	Decomposition.
Cheese	9 lbs.	Decomposition.
	105 boxes }	
Black Puddings	6 lbs.	Decomposition.
Liquid Egg	1 tin	Decomposition.
Pickles	3 botts.	Damaged Containers.
Bovril	1 bott.	Damaged Containers.
Sauce	20 botts.	Damaged Containers.
Coconut	14 lbs.	Rodent contaminated.
Table Jellies	57	Mould.

Disposal was carried out with due regard to the salvage aspect.

Ice Cream.

A further reduction took place in the number of local manufacturers on the register, the total now being four (all self suppliers only), all of whom adopt the cold mix method of manufacture.

Seven applications for registration as retailers were approved and there are now ninety-five retailers on the register, eighty of whom retail only wrapped ice cream. Twelve manufacturers outside the area supply the local retailers.

Seventy-two samples were submitted to the Bacteriologist for grading and the results, which are given below, show an improvement on the previous year :—

Source of Supply :		Grade:			
		1.	2.	3.	4.
Local	.... 8	8	—	—	—
External	.... 64	62	1	1	—

97% of the samples taken were placed in Grade 1.

Adulteration.

This work is undertaken by the Cheshire County Council.

List of Samples taken in the Hoylake Urban District under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, during the year ended 31st December, 1951.

Name of Sample	Number Obtained	Number adulterated or not up to the recognised standard of quality
Almonds, Ground	2	—
Beef Suet	1	—
Boracic Ointment	2	—
Cheese	3	—
Coffee	3	—
Chemical Food	1	—
Crab, Dressed	1	—
Corn Flour	1	—
Curry Powder	1	—
Flour, Plain	1	—
Friars Balsam	1	—
Glycerine,		
Lemon & Honey	1	—
Glycerine of Thymol	1	—
Glace Cherries	1	—
Honey Mixtures, etc.	1	—
Iodised Blackcurrant Pastilles	1	—
Jelly Crystals	2	—
Lemon Curd	2	—
Milks	47	1
Milk, condensed	3	—
Mince-meat	1	—
Mint Jelly	1	—
Olive Oil	1	—
Pepper	1	—
Peel, Cut mixed	1	—
Raspberry Vinegar		
and Olive Oil	1	—
Salt	1	—
Stomach Powder	1	—
Sage, Dried	1	—
Vitacream	1	—
Zinc Ointment	1	—
Totals	87	1

**Particulars of Non-Standard Samples during the Year ended
31st December, 1951.**

No.	Sample	Result of Analysis	Remarks
1	Milk	2.3% deficient in non-fatty solids. Genuine but abnormal	Retail sale. No action as sample was certified as genuine.

Shellfish.

There has been a large trade in shellfish derived from the area of the foreshore in this district under the control of the Chester Port Health Authority. No Order under the Shellfish Regulations is operative in respect of this area.

An Amending Order under the Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations, 1934, made by the Liverpool Port Health Authority, applies as far as this district is concerned to an area of foreshore, commencing at the Red Stones, Hoylake, and extending to the northward boundary of the district. The Order came into operation on 1st April, 1951.

In place of the categorical veto on the taking of shellfish for human consumption from layings in this area—contained in previous Orders—reference is made in this Order to methods of cleansing or processing shellfish so as to render them safe for consumption, the method, apparatus and place used for such purposes to be approved by the Authority, i.e. The Liverpool Port Health Authority.

This Council has not received any advice to date on the granting of any such approval in respect of premises in this district.

Food Poisoning Outbreaks.

No outbreaks of food poisoning were reported in the year under review.

**Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.
Infestation Order, 1943.**

One wholetime ratcatcher is employed who, in addition to clearing specific cases of infestation reported, is also engaged upon routine treatment of refuse tips, sewers and other likely focal points of infestation. The preventive side of the matter is also borne in mind and visits are made to stables, poultry runs, etc., and advice given on rat-proofing methods.

Agricultural holdings and railway property remain outside the jurisdiction of the Council, but a measure of co-ordination is achieved through the Divisional Rodent Officer and through a Workable Area Committee held at Birkenhead.

Sewer treatment, involving the test-baiting of 472 manholes, is carried out each half year.

The number of cases of infestation at non-agricultural premises attended to was 109.

**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.**

304 cases of notifiable diseases, other than tuberculosis, occurred during the year. Details of these are given in the table overleaf, and they include the following non-civilian cases :—

Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	3
Measles	....	....	....	21

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) for the Year 1951.

Disease	Number of Cases Notified											Cases ad- mitted to Hos- pital	Deaths
	Total	At ages—Years								65 & over			
		Under 1	1—3	3—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—45	45—65				
Scarlet Fever 	31	—	3	—	18	2	8	—	—	—	15	—	
Pneumonia 	61	1	1	1	1	1	3	8	18	27	—	24	
Measles 	122	1	14	20	57	6	22	1	1	—	14	—	
Whooping Cough ...	77	7	13	26	27	1	—	3	—	—	2	—	
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Erysipelas 	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	
Dysentery 	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	4	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	
TOTALS 	304	9	33	47	105	10	38	13	20	29	35	25	

Case Rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1951.

Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales	126 C.B.'s and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Res. pop. 25,000— 50,000 at 1931 census	London Adm. County	Hoylake
Notifications:—	Rates	per 1,000 C	ivilian Popula	tion :—	
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	—
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03
Scarlet Fever	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10	1.00
Whooping Cough	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11	2.49
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	—
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.10
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64	3.95
Pneumonia	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72	1.98
Acute Poliomyelitis (including polio- encephalitis) Paralytic	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.13
Non-paralytic	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	—
Food Poisoning	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23	—
Notifications:—	Rates	per 1,000 T	otal Births (L	ive and Still)	
Puerperal fever and pyrexia	10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90	—

Prevention of Blindness.

No action has been taken by the District Council under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.

This work is undertaken in the District by the Cheshire County Council.

Tuberculosis.

No action has been taken during 1951 under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to the compulsory removal to a hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality during 1951.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ...	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1
5—15 years ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—25 years ...	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
25—35 years ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 years ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
45—55 years ...	5	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
55—65 years ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 years and over	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	10	8	1	4	4	2	1	1

Note:

Of the total deaths from tuberculosis 50% had not been notified.

Tuberculosis.

	PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY			Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary TOTAL
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at the beginning of 1951.	56	39	95	10	9	19	114
Number of cases notified under the Regulations for the first time during 1951.	6	6	12	—	2	2	14
Number of cases removed from the Register during a preceding year which have been restored to the Register during the year.	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Number of cases added to the Register during the year which have been brought to notice otherwise than by Notification under the Regulations.	3	2	5	1	2	3	8
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year.	9	5	14	2	3	5	19
Number of cases remaining on the Register at 31st December, 1951.	57	42	99	9	10	19	118

NESTON URBAN DISTRICT.

Neston was constituted an Urban District in 1894 and was extended on 1st April, 1933, by the inclusion of the Parish of Ness and parts of the Parishes of Burton, Puddington, Eastham, Willaston, Raby and Thornton Hough.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (acres)	8,497
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population (mid-1951)	9,785
Number of inhabited houses	2,799
Rateable value	£75,130
Sum represented by a penny rate	£300

The area is residential and agricultural. The aforetime occupation of fishing still predominates at Parkgate. There are a number of scholastic institutions. Light industries of a type new to the district have been established.

The natural increase of a population is the excess of births over deaths. The following table shows the condition 1942—1951 in Neston :—

Year	Population	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population
1942	9,645	17 more births than deaths ... +1.8
1943	9,275	61 more births than deaths ... +6.6
1944	8,897	51 more births than deaths ... +5.7
1945	8,715	45 more births than deaths ... +5.2
1946	9,212	61 more births than deaths ... +6.6
1947	9,288	89 more births than deaths ... +9.6
1948	9,513	59 more births than deaths ... +6.2
1949	9,626	42 more births than deaths ... +4.4
1950	9,816	21 more births than deaths ... +2.1
1951	9,785	9 more births than deaths ... +0.9

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the year 1951.

These statistics are calculated on a population of 9,785, the estimate furnished by the Registrar-General.

Live Births.				Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	....	....	....	133	69	64
Illegitimate	....	....	....	4	1	3
Totals	....	....	....	137	70	67
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population						14.0
Birth Rate for England and Wales						15.5
Birth Rate in 148 Smaller Towns, England and Wales, (population 25,000—50,000)						16.7

Stillbirths.				Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	....	....	....	2	1	1
Illegitimate	....	....	....	—	—	—
Totals	....	....	....	2	1	1
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births						14.4
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births for England and Wales						22.9

Deaths.				Total	Males	Females
				128	74	54
Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population						13.1
Death Rate for England and Wales						12.5
Death Rate for 148 Smaller Towns, England and Wales, (population 25,000—50,000)....						12.5

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Pregnancy, Childbirth		
Abortion	Nil	Nil

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:—

	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	6	5	1
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Totals	6	5	1

All infants per 1,000 live births	43.8
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	45.1
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales	29.6
Infant Mortality Rate for 148 Smaller Towns, England and Wales (population 25,000—50,000)	27.6

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	19
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1

Number of Deaths during Years 1942—1951.		
Year	Number	Rate per 1,000 per annum.
1942	118	12.2
1943	109	11.7
1944	120	13.5
1945	94	10.8
1946	112	12.2
1947	106	11.4
1948	95	9.9
1949	123	12.8
1950	129	13.1
1951	128	13.1

Deaths at Various Ages During 1951.	
Age	Number of Deaths
Under 1 year	6
1 year and under 2	—
2 years and under 5	—
5 years and under 15	2
15 years and under 25	2
25 years and under 35	2
35 years and under 45	8
45 years and under 55	10
55 years and under 65	21
65 years and under 75	31
75 years and under 85	31
85 years and over	15
Total	128

Table of Infantile Mortality, 1942—1951.

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age (per 1,000 live births) :—

Year	Neston	England and Wales
1942	22.2	49
1943	41.1	49
1944	64.3	46
1945	43.2	46
1946	57.8	43
1947	61.5	41
1948	12.9	34
1949	24.2	32
1950	46.7	29.8
1951	43.8	29.6

The Infant Mortality Rate in the 148 Smaller Towns was 27.6 in 1951.

Infantile Deaths.

The causes of death of children under the age of one year are shown below.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3
Gastro Enteritis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other defined and ill defined Diseases ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	6

Causes of Death.

The table below was compiled from figures supplied by the Registrar-General, and the classification is given according to the cause of death.

Cause of Death	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	1	—	1
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	1	—	1
6. Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	2	—	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	—	3
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	1	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	6	7	13
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	2	2
16. Diabetes	1	—	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	5	7	12
18. Coronary disease, angina	10	7	17
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	3	5
20. Other heart disease	11	11	22
21. Other circulatory disease	3	1	4
22. Influenza	3	7	10
23. Pneumonia	6	2	8
24. Bronchitis	6	—	6
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	—	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	1	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	3	7
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
34. All other accidents	2	—	2
35. Suicide	1	—	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
TOTALS	74	54	128

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1951 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Population Estimated Mid-Year	LIVE BIRTHS		DEATHS								Natural Increase (Excess of Births over Deaths)			
		Number	Rate	Rate England & Wales	Total Number Registered in District	Transferable		Under 1 year of age			At all ages				
						Of Non-Residents Registered in District	Of Residents Not Registered in District	Number	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Rate England & Wales	Number		Rate	Standard Rate for Comparison with England & Wales	Rate England & Wales
1942	9,645	135	14.0	15.8	100	19	37	3	22.2	49	118	12.2		11.6	+ 17
1943	9,275	170	18.3	16.5	68	8	49	7	41.1	49	109	11.7		12.1	+ 61
1944	8,897	171	19.2	17.6	79	12	53	11	64.3	46	120	13.5		11.6	+ 51
1945	8,715	139	16.0	16.1	71	9	32	6	43.2	46	94	10.8		11.4	+ 45
1946	9,212	173	18.8	19.1	85	13	40	10	57.8	43	112	12.2		11.5	+ 61
1947	9,288	195	20.9	20.5	80	17	43	12	61.5	41	106	11.4		12.0	+ 89
1948	9,513	154	16.2	17.9	68	5	32	2	12.9	34	95	9.9		10.8	+ 59
1949	9,626	165	17.1	16.7	83	16	36	4	24.2	32	123	12.8	11.5	11.7	+ 42
1950	9,816	150	15.3	15.8	73	18	37	7	46.7	29.8	129	13.1	11.7	11.6	+ 21
1951	9,785	137	14.0	15.5	62	14	40	6	43.8	29.6	128	13.1	11.7	12.5	+ 9

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers.

Details are given on page 2.

Laboratory Facilities.

Investigations of a Public Health nature are undertaken by the Birkenhead and Liverpool branches of the Ministry of Health Laboratory Service. A clinical pathology service is provided by the Regional Hospital Board in the laboratories at the Clatterbridge General Hospital.

Food and drugs throughout the district are still submitted for analysis to the Cheshire County Laboratory. The samples are taken by County Officers.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Cheshire County Council is the ambulance authority for this area. There has been a great increase in the demand for ambulance and hospital transport, and it has been necessary to provide for a considerable expansion of the service in order to meet the increased volume of work.

The ambulance service is operated from Broomfield, Meols Drive, Hoylake, and Sandymount, Telegraph Road, Heswall—(telephone Hoylake 2970).

Nursing in the Home.

This service is now provided by the Cheshire County Council and three District Nurse Midwives and one Midwife are employed to serve this Urban District.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

Scabies treatment is given by arrangement in the Out-Patients' Department of the Neston Cottage Hospital.

The following Clinics are provided by the Cheshire County Council :-

Place.	Each Month	Time.
School Clinic.		
Wesleyan Church School- room, Neston	Every Tuesday	9 a.m.

Place.	Each Month	Time.
Child Welfare.		
Wesleyan Church School-room, Neston	Every Thursday	2-30 p.m.
Red Cross Depot, Willaston	1st and 3rd Friday	2-30 p.m.

Ante-Natal.

The Ante-Natal Clinics are provided by the Cheshire County Council in conjunction with the Central Wirral Hospital Management Committee and are held at :—

Clatterbridge Hospital	Every Wednesday	2-0 p.m.
	Every Friday	10-0 a.m.

British Legion Hall, Heswall	Every Thursday	9-30 a.m.
(The County Health visitor is in attendance)		

Ear, Nose and Throat.

Clatterbridge Hospital	Every Thursday	4 p.m. Children.
	Every Friday	10 a.m. Adults. 4 p.m. Children.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

42 Hamilton Square, Birkenhead	Every Tuesday	2-0 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.
	Every Thursday	9-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.
	Every Friday	2-0 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.

Venereal Diseases.

St. James Hospital, Tollemache Road, Birkenhead. (Clinic Annexe)	Every Monday	2-0 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. Male and Female.
	Every Wednesday	10-0 a.m. to 12 Noon. Male and Female. 2-0 p.m. to 7-0 p.m. Male and Female.
	Every Friday	2-0 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. Male and Female.
Chester Royal Infirmary	Every Monday	5-0 p.m. to 7-0 p.m. Female.

Place.	Each Month	Time.
Chester Royal Infirmary	Every Monday	5-0 p.m. to 7-0 p.m. Female
	Every Wednesday	5-0 p.m. to 7-0 p.m. Male
	Every Thursday	5-0 p.m. to 7-0 p.m. Female.
	Every Saturday	12 Noon to 1-0 p.m. Male

Dental Treatment.

There are no organised dental clinics at present in the Neston Urban District. The work is carried on in the schools.

Hospitals.

The Neston and District War Memorial Cottage Hospital has 25 beds and two cots. It is equipped for general surgery and has Massage and Out-Patient Departments. It is staffed by local medical practitioners and visiting consultants. The Hospital is controlled by the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board and is in the area of the Central Wirral Hospital Management Committee. Other hospitals managed by the Board are available to local residents. The hospitals at Clatterbridge still admit a number of patients from this area and others go to the hospitals of Birkenhead, Liverpool and Chester. The Smallpox Hospital for treatment of cases of this disease is at New Ferry.

Mortuaries.

There is a mortuary at the Neston and District War Memorial Cottage Hospital.

Legislation in Force.

Adopted Acts.

1. Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890 (Parts 3, 4).
2. Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907.
3. Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts 1900.
4. Public Health Act 1925, Part 2, except s. 20, and Part 6.

Bye-Laws.

1. New Streets and Buildings 1930.
2. Offensive Trades 1929.
3. Drainage of Buildings 1933.
4. Slaughterhouses 1937.
5. Nuisances 1938.
6. Buildings 1939.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

The water supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

The Council supplies water from its own pumping stations to the area of the former Neston and Parkgate Urban District Council whilst the area ceded from the late Wirral Rural District in 1933 is supplied by the West Cheshire Water Board.

Mostyn House School has a private supply of water from an artesian well at the school, and there is also an independent supply from a deep well at the Neston Laundry.

None of the waters supplied has a plumbo-solvent action and the Analyst's reports have revealed no evidence of contamination.

The Council's supply is not softened. It has a hardness of 217 expressed in parts per million at the waterworks situate at The Gorstons, Little Neston, and a hardness of 217 expressed in parts per million at the Waterworks situate at Lees Lane, Little Neston.

Every house, with one exception, has a piped supply from the public mains. Details are given below. :-

				Dwelling Houses	Population
(a)	House direct	....	....	2,799	9,785
(b)	Standpipes	....	....	—	—

Consumption.

The total volume of water pumped from the Council's Waterworks during 1951 was 143,382,000 gallons, representing a consumption of 40.1 gallons per head per day.

The details of the volume supplied to consumers in this area by the West Cheshire Water Board are not available, but it is estimated that consumption was in the order of 30 gallons per head per day.

The following are copies of reports on chemical and bacteriological examinations of samples taken from the Council's wells during the year :

CITY OF LIVERPOOL.

CITY ANALYST'S DEPARTMENT,
CITY LABORATORIES,
MOUNT PLEASANT,
LIVERPOOL, 3.

1st October, 1951.

Report on a sample of water received on 26th September, 1951, from you marked "No. 1. From rising main to borehole at Pumping Station, The Gorstons, Little Neston."

Analytical results expressed in parts per million.

Total solid matter in solution	321.6
Oxygen required to oxidise in ....15 minutes	None
..... 4 hours	None
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N.....	None
Albuminoid nitrogen as N.....	None
Nitrous nitrogen as N.	None
Nitric nitrogen as N.	8.0
Combined chlorine	28.5
Total Hardness ..	217
pH Value	7.1

The sample was clear, colourless and odourless and was free from solid matter in suspension.

Observations:

The water organically is very pure and though slightly hard, is well suited for drinking and domestic purposes.

(Signed) J. D. CLARK

City Analyst.

CITY OF LIVERPOOL.

CITY ANALYST'S DEPARTMENT,
CITY LABORATORIES,
MOUNT PLEASANT,
LIVERPOOL, 3.

1st October, 1951.

Report on a sample of water received on 26th September, 1951, from you marked "No. 2. From supply main taken from tap at Pumping Station, Leas Lane, Little Neston."

Analytical results expressed in parts per million.

Total solid matter in solution	323.2
Oxygen required to oxidise in ....15 minutes	None
..... 4 hours	None
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N.	None
Albuminoid nitrogen as N.	None
Nitrous nitrogen as N.	None
Nitric nitrogen as N.	8.0
Combined chlorine	29.0
Total Hardness	217
pH Value	7.3

The sample was clear, colourless and odourless and was free from solid matter in suspension.

Observations:

The water organically is very pure and though slightly hard is well suited for drinking and domestic purposes.

(Signed) J. D. CLARK

City Analyst.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY,
HAMILTON SQUARE,
BIRKENHEAD.

WATER

Bacteriological Examination Report.

Authority or Sender :—Neston U.D.C. Lab. Ref. No. 531
Sender's Ref. No. 12

Nature of Sample : Bore Water, Gorstons Pumping Station, Little Neston.

Date and hour of collection : 20.9.51. 10-30 hrs.

Plate Count. Yeastrel agar 2 days 37°C. aerobically — per ml.

Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2
days, 37°C — per 100 ml.

Probable number of faecal coli — per 100 ml.

Remarks : Satisfactory.

Date of Report : 25th September, 1951.

WATER.

Bacteriological Examination Report.

Authority or Sender :— Neston U.D.C. Lab. Ref. No. 532
Sender's Ref. No. 13.

Nature of Sample : Bore Water, Lees Lane, Little Neston.

Date and hour of collection : 20.9.51. 10-35 hrs.

Plate Count. Yeastrel agar 2 days 37°C aerobically — per ml.

Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2
days, 37°C — per 100 ml.

Probable number of faecal coli — per 100 ml.

Remarks : Satisfactory.

Date of Report : 25th September, 1951.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Extension of the sewers is necessary in order that the number of private treatment plants may be reduced. The number of septic tanks remains at 280. Many are associated with development which took place between the wars in parts of the district remote from sewerage and other facilities and from a type of heterogeneous development which would probably not now be permitted.

Rivers and Streams.

There is no gross pollution of streams. The diversion of sewage effluent from a stream in the Willaston area has removed a constant source of nuisance.

Closet Accommodation.

In rural parts of the district remote from sewers a number of pail closets and chemical closets are in use.

Open Spaces.

The District has some 225.5 acres of public open space.

Public Cleansing.

Two motor vehicles of modern type are employed and a weekly collection of refuse is achieved. Disposal is by controlled tipping.

Salvage.

The following table shows the weight and value of the material returned to industry during this year.

Material	Weight			Value		
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	92	2	—	1508	2	7
Rags	1	10	2	62	7	10
Ferrous Metal	—	7	—	1	3	6
Non ferrous Metal	—	3	—	13	14	8
	94	2	2	1585	8	9

The weight and value of material salvaged since 1939 is :—

Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
702	8	3	4712	19	5

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Number and Nature of Inspections Made	Notices Served		Result of Service of Notices		Prosecutions	
	Statutory	Informal	Complied With	Outstanding	Instituted	Pending
Dwelling houses :						
Inspected 724	4	127	116	15	—	—
Re infectious disease.... 53	—	8	8	—	—	—
Housing Acts on complaints 127	3	105	106	2	—	—
House to house inspection 83	1	25	23	3	—	—
Overcrowding 278	—	3	3	—	—	—
Tents, vans and sheds 26	—	2	2	—	—	—
Factories 71	—	15	15	—	—	—
Theatres and cinemas.... 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cowsheds 26	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dairies 62	—	3	3	—	—	—
Milk samples 59	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premises used for preparation of food 461	9	27	36	—	—	—
Fried fish shops 16	—	2	2	—	—	—
Ice cream premises 22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water samples 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keeping of animals 36	—	10	9	1	—	—
Schools 31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sewers, ventilators, etc. 18	—	3	3	—	—	—
Back passages 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drains inspected 28	—	16	16	—	—	—
„ smoke tested 4	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ water tested —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic tanks and cess- pools 168	—	24	24	—	—	—
Refuse collection and disposal 562	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive accumulations 83	1	12	13	—	—	—
Rats and mice des- truction 265	—	157	153	4	—	—
Pools, ditches and watercourses ... 27	1	16	17	—	—	—
Privy middens 5	—	2	2	—	—	—
Public conveniences .. 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ashpits and bins 61	—	27	16	11	—	—
Control of civil building 162	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 3,473	19	586	569	36	—	—

Factories Act, 1937 & 1948.

Inspections				
Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	14	31	5	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	37	43	6	—
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	6	17	4	—
Total	57	71	15	—

Defects found					
Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	3	3	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	3	3	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	15	15	—	2	—

Factories Act, 1937 & 1948.

The factories in the district have been visited from time to time and the attention of the occupiers has been directed to those matters necessary to secure compliance with the Act.

Shops and Offices.

Inspections under Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934, were made to secure compliance therewith.

Camping Sites.

No licences were granted under Sections 268 and 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Smoke Abatement and Atmospheric Pollution

In two instances it was necessary to draw attention to the need to reduce the amount of smoke emitted from factory chimneys.

Complaints were received about the emission of sulphur gases from factories on the Welsh coast. This matter was referred to the Government Inspector of Alkalis and an assurance was received that all practicable steps would be taken to minimize such emissions.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Number of houses found to be infested:—

(a) Council Houses	....	....	....	....	2
(b) Other Houses	....	....	....	....	Nil

Number of Houses Disinfested:—

(a) Council Houses	....	....	....	....	2
(b) Other Houses	....	....	....	....	Nil

Method employed :—Hydrogen Cyanide was used by a firm of specialist fumigators.

Schools.

Detailed reports on the conditions of the public schools were made in the Annual Report for 1948 and 1950.

No real progress in improving the admittedly unsatisfactory condition of affairs can be reported during the year under review.

Housing.

During the year the following progress has been made :—

Description	Local Authority	Private Enterprise	Total
Number of new houses erected during 1951 :—			
(a) Permanent	43	9	52
(b) Temporary	—	—	—
Number of totally destroyed war damaged houses re-erected in 1951....	—	—	—
Number of flats provided in 1951	—	—	—
Totals	43	9	52

The progress made since the building programme commenced is shown below :—

Description	Local Authority	Private Enterprise	Total
Number of new houses erected since 1st August, 1945 :—			
(a) Permanent	207	49	256
(b) Temporary	75	—	75
Number of war damaged houses erected since 1st August, 1945	—	—	—
Number of flats provided since 1st August, 1945	—	17	17
Totals	282	66	348

The following table shows the number of licences issued under the control of building scheme and the value of the work authorised :—

Type of Property	Number of Licences Issued	Value of Work Licenced
Houses	39	£10,575

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Supervision of the production of milk was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture at the end of 1949. Close liaison is maintained with the Milk Production Officer of the Ministry.

The following licences were issued under The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949 :—

Supplementary Licence to use designation Tuberculin Tested	1
Supplementary Licence to use designation Pasteurised	3
Total	4

Results of Examination of Milk Supplies.

Designation	Number of Samples	Methy- lene Blue Test		Phos- phatase Test		Bio- logical	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Positive	Negative
T.T.	37	34	3	—	—	—	37
T.T. Past.	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised	12	12	—	11	1	—	—
Totals	59	56	3	11	1	—	37

Meat and Other Foods.

The following sets out the quantity of foodstuffs found not to be fit for human consumption :—

Article Condemned	Weight in lbs.	Reason for Condemnation
Canned Meat and Meat Products	319 $\frac{3}{4}$	Decomposition due to faulty processing: blown and punctured containers
Canned Milk	17	Blown
Canned Fish	9	Blown
Canned Fruit	17	Blown
Canned Vegetables	29	Blown
Preserves	15	Mould
Cereals	41	Weevil infested
Processed Cheese	5	Mould
Beef (home killed)	54	Bone taint
Pork (imported)	90	Decomposed
Pork (home killed)	40	Blood Splash
Sausage (Pork)	12	Decomposed
Meat Pies	12	Mould
Total weight in lbs.	660 $\frac{3}{4}$	

Condemnation certificates in the form requested by the Ministry of Food were supplied in each case, and the condemned material was appropriately dealt with, due regard being had to the terms of Ministry of Health Circular 2886 of 17th November, 1943, in this connection.

Adulteration.

This work is undertaken by the Cheshire County Council.

List of Samples taken in the Neston Urban District under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, during the year ended 31st December, 1951.

Name of Sample	Number Obtained	Number adulterated or not up to the recognised standard quality
Brandy	1	—
Custard Powder	1	—
Cake	1	—
Coffee	2	—
Chocolate Marshmallows	1	—
Honey Mixture	1	—
Jam	2	—
Milks	14	—
Meat Paste	1	—
Milk, Yoghourt	2	—
Orange Squash	1	—
Sweets	2	—
Salad Cream	1	—
Whisky	1	—
Totals	31	Nil

Ice Cream.

Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue (hrs.)	No. of Specimens reducing Methylene Blue	No. of Specimens with						Provisional Grade
		Presumptive Coliforms		Faecal Coli		Staphylococcus Aureus		
		Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	
4½ or more	4	1	3	—	4	—	4	1
2½ — 4	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
½ — 2	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	1	3	—	4	—	4	

The remarks which were made last year are emphasised again. Whilst on the one hand it may be regarded as a matter of satisfaction that the greater proportion of the samples fell into grade 1, the fact that it was in this very group that the samples bearing adventitious organisms were found must necessarily lead to caution in the interpretation of the results of the tests.

In practice ice cream has been examined for the presence of coliform organisms, although the identification in the sample of certain types of these bacteria is stated to be without significance. Nevertheless the presence of coliform organisms of a faecal type in any foodstuff is disquieting and it must be regarded as paradoxical to find a sample falling into Grade 1 and containing at the same time the Colon Bacillus of faecal type.

Shellfish.

There are no layings in the district. The delicacies known as Parkgate Shrimps, which enjoy a more than local reputation, although prepared and despatched from the neighbourhood are caught in the wide estuary of the River Dee.

Food Poisoning Outbreaks.

No outbreaks of food poisoning were reported in the year under review.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Maintenance treatment of sewers was carried out in areas in which test baiting indicated the presence of rats. There was no evidence of surface infestation in these areas.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

321 cases of notifiable disease other than Tuberculosis occurred during the year. Details of these are given in the following table.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) for the Year 1951.

Disease	Number of Cases Notified											Cases admitted to Hospital	Deaths
	Total	At ages—Years											
		Under 1	1—3	3—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65 & over			
Scarlet Fever	10	—	1	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Pneumonia	54	3	5	1	3	1	1	7	19	14	2	8	
Measles	126	2	25	35	53	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	125	13	24	42	42	2	—	2	—	—	1	1	
Dysentery	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	
TOTALS	321	18	55	83	104	14	2	11	19	15	5	9	

Case Rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1951.

Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales	126 C.B.'s and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Res. pop. 25,000— 50,000 at 1931 census	London Adm. County	Neston
Notifications:—	Rates	per 1,000 C	ivilian Popula	tion :—	
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	—
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	—
Scarlet Fever	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10	1.02
Whooping Cough	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11	12.77
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	—
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15	—
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64	12.88
Pneumonia	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72	5.52
Acute Poliomyelitis (including polio- encephalitis) Paralytic	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.10
Non-paralytic	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	—
Food Poisoning	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23	—
Notifications:—	Rates	per 1,000 T	otal Births (L	ive and Still) :—	
Puerperal fever and pyrexia	10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90	—

Prevention of Blindness.

No action has been taken by the District Council under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.

This work is undertaken in the District by the Cheshire County Council.

Tuberculosis.

No action has been taken during 1951 under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to the compulsory removal to a hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis

New Cases and Mortality during 1951.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 years	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
25—35 years	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 years	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 years and over	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	1	4	1	1	1	—	—	—

Note:—The death from tuberculosis was that of a patient who had been notified before death.

Tuberculosis.

	PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY			Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary TOTAL
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at the beginning of 1951.	18	9	27	5	3	8	35
Number of cases notified under the Regulations for the first time during 1951.	—	3	3	1	1	2	5
Number of cases removed from the Register during a preceding year which have been restored to the Register during the year.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases added to the Register during the year which have been brought to notice otherwise than by Notification under the Regulations.	1	1	2	—	—	—	2
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year.	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Number of cases remaining on the Register at 31st December, 1951.	17	13	30	6	4	10	40

WIRRAL URBAN DISTRICT.

This district was constituted under the Chester Review Order, 1st April, 1933. It includes the Parishes of Heswall, Barnston, Gayton, Irby, Pensby, Thurstaston and parts of Brimstage, Thornton Hough and Arrowe.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (acres)	5,639
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population (mid-1951)	17,160
Number of inhabited houses	5,319
Rateable Value	£150,169
Sum represented by a penny rate	£606

The district is residential. A clothing manufacturing factory has been established in the district and agriculture, fishing and building trade industries employ a number of persons.

The natural increase of a population is the excess of births over deaths. The following table shows the condition 1942—1951 in Wirral :—

Year	Population	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population
1942	17,390	78 more births than deaths +4.5
1943	16,400	78 more births than deaths +4.8
1944	16,020	103 more births than deaths +6.4
1945	15,800	84 more births than deaths +5.3
1946	16,370	99 more births than deaths +6.0
1947	16,610	148 more births than deaths +8.9
1948	17,130	115 more births than deaths +6.7
1949	17,230	70 more births than deaths +4.1
1950	17,180	35 more births than deaths +2.0
1951	17,160	5 more births than deaths +0.3

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year 1951.

These statistics are calculated on a population of 17,160, the estimate furnished by the Registrar-General.

Live Births.	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate 	223	117	106
Illegitimate 	4	2	2
Totals 	227	119	108

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population 	13.2
Birth Rate for England and Wales 	15.5
Birth Rate in 148 Smaller Towns, England and Wales, (population 25,000—50,000) 	16.7

Stillbirths.	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate 	4	2	2
Illegitimate 	—	—	—
Totals 	4	2	2

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 	17.3
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births for England and Wales	22.9

Deaths.	Total	Males	Females
	222	108	114
Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population			12.9
Death Rate for England and Wales 			12.5
Death Rate for 148 Smaller Towns, England and Wales, (population 25,000—50,000) 			12.5

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	Nil	Nil

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:

	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	6	5	1
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Totals	6	5	1
All infants per 1,000 live births			26.4
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...			26.9
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...			Nil
Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales			29.6
Infant Mortality Rate for 148 Smaller Towns, England and Wales (population 25,000—50,000) ...			27.6
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			37
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...			Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)			Nil

Number of Deaths during Years 1942—1951.

Year	Number	Rate per 1,000 per annum.
1942	189	10.9
1943	185	11.2
1944	203	12.7
1945	195	12.3
1946	194	11.9
1947	183	11.0
1948	184	10.7
1949	207	12.0
1950	190	11.1
1951	222	12.9

Deaths at Various Ages During 1951.

Age	Number of Deaths
Under 1 year	6
1 year and under 2	—
2 years and under 5	—
5 years and under 15	—
15 years and under 25	4
25 years and under 35	5
35 years and under 45	1
45 years and under 55	9
55 years and under 65	35
65 years and under 75	66
75 years and under 85	68
85 years and over	28
Total	222

Table of Infantile Mortality, 1942—1951.

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age (per 1,000 live births) :—

Year	Wirral	England and Wales
1942	26.2	49
1943	41.8	49
1944	22.9	46
1945	25.1	46
1946	23.9	43
1947	33.2	41
1948	30.1	34
1949	28.9	32
1950	26.7	29.8
1951	26.4	29.6

The Infant Mortality Rate in the 148 Smaller Towns was 27.6 in 1951.

Infantile Deaths.

The causes of death of children under the age of one year are shown below :—

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Meningococcal Septicaemia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Influenza	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	6

Causes of Death.

The table below was compiled from figures supplied by the Registrar-General, and the classification is given according to the cause of death.

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	—	2
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	1	—	1
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	2	4	6
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	3	7
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	—	2	2
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	—	4	4
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	8	17
15. Leukæmia, aleukaemia	—	1	1
16. Diabetes	—	—	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	7	19	26
18. Coronary disease, angina	9	7	16
19. Hypertension with heart disease ..	5	9	14
20. Other heart disease	22	24	46
21. Other circulatory disease	4	5	9
22. Influenza	8	7	15
23. Pneumonia	6	1	7
24. Bronchitis	6	2	8
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	4	2	6
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	1	—	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	12	11	23
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	1
34. All other accidents	4	3	7
35. Suicide	—	2	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
TOTALS	108	114	222

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1951 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	LIVE BIRTHS			DEATHS										Natural Increase (Excess of Births over Deaths)		
	Population Estimated Mid-Year	Number	Rate England & Wales	Total Number Registered in District	Transferable		Under 1 year of age		At all ages							
					Non-Residents Registered in District	Residents Not Registered in District	Number	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Rate England & Wales	Number	Rate England & Wales	Standard Rate for Comparison England & Wales	Rate England & Wales			
1942	17,390	267	15.4	15.8	204	80	65	7	26.2	49	189	10.9			11.6	+ 78
1943	16,400	263	16.0	16.5	176	66	75	11	41.8	49	185	11.2			12.1	+ 78
1944	16,020	306	19.1	17.6	182	49	70	7	22.9	46	203	12.7			11.6	+ 103
1945	15,800	279	17.7	16.1	181	55	69	7	25.1	46	195	12.3			11.4	+ 84
1946	16,370	293	17.9	19.1	183	60	71	7	23.9	43	194	11.9			11.5	+ 99
1947	16,610	331	19.9	20.5	173	53	63	11	33.2	41	183	11.0			12.0	+ 148
1948	17,130	299	17.5	17.9	161	43	66	9	30.1	34	184	10.7			10.8	+ 115
1949	17,230	277	16.1	16.7	175	44	76	8	28.9	32	207	12.0	10.92		11.7	+ 70
1950	17,180	225	13.1	15.8	71	15	67	6	26.7	29.8	190	11.1	10.0		11.6	+ 35
1951	17,160	227	13.2	15.5	107	17	66	6	26.4	29.6	222	12.9	11.6		12.5	+ 5

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers.

Details are given on page 2.

Laboratory Facilities.

Investigations of a Public Health nature are undertaken by the Birkenhead and Liverpool branches of the Ministry of Health Laboratory Service. A clinical pathology service is provided by the Regional Hospital Board in the laboratories at the Clatterbridge General Hospital.

Food and drugs throughout the district are still submitted for analysis to the Cheshire County Laboratory. The samples are taken by County Officers.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Cheshire County Council is the ambulance authority for this area. There has been a great increase in the demand for ambulance and hospital transport and it has been necessary to provide for a considerable expansion of the service in order to meet the increased volume of work.

The ambulance service is operated from Sandymount, Telegraph Road, Heswall, and Broomfield, Meols Drive, Hoylake—(telephone Hoylake 2970).

Nursing in the Home.

This service is now provided by the Cheshire County Council and three District Nurse Midwives are employed by them to serve this Urban District.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics are conducted by the County Council.

The following Clinics are also provided by the Cheshire County Council :-

Child Welfare.

Place	Each Month	Time.
Methodist Church	Alternate	
Schoolroom, Heswall	.... Mondays ....	.... 1-45 p.m.
Village Hall,	Alternate	
'Thingwall Road, Irby	Mondays ..	1-45 p.m.

School Clinic.

Methodist Church		
Schoolroom	.... Every Tuesday	1-45 p.m.

Ante-Natal.

The Ante-Natal Clinics are provided by the Cheshire County Council in conjunction with the Central Wirral Hospital Management Committee and are held at :—

Clatterbridge Hospital	Every Wednesday	2-0 p.m.
	Every Friday	10 a.m.

British Legion Hall,		
Heswall	.... Every Thursday	.... 9-30 a.m.

(The County Health Visitor is in attendance)

Ophthalmic.

Methodist Church	Second	
Schoolroom, Heswall	.... and Fourth Friday	1-0 p.m.

Speech Therapy.

Irby School	.... Every Thursday	2-0 p.m.
British Legion Hall,		
Heswall	.... Every Friday	.... 9-0 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Ear, Nose and Throat.

Clatterbridge Hospital	.... Every Thursday	.... 4-0 p.m.
		Children
	Every Friday	.... 4-0 p.m.
		Children
	Every Friday	.... 10 a.m.
		Adults

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

42 Hamilton Square,	Every Tuesday	2-0 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Birkenhead	Every Thursday	.... 9-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.
	Every Friday	.... 2-0 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.

Venereal Diseases.	Each Month.	Time.
St. James Hospital, Tollemache Road, Birkenhead. (Clinic Annexe)	Every Monday	2-0 pm. to 6-30 p.m. Male and Female
	Every Wednesday	10-0 a.m. to 12 Noon. Male and Female.
		2-0 pm. to 7-0 p.m. Male and Female.
	Every Friday	2-0 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. Male and Female.
Chester Royal Infirmary	Every Monday	5-0 p.m. to 7-0 p.m. Female.
	Every Wednesday	5-0 p.m. to 7-0 p.m. Male.
	Every Thursday	5-0 p.m. to 7-0 p.m. Female.
	Every Saturday	12 Noon to 1-0 p.m. Male

Dental Treatment.

There are no organised dental clinics at present in the Wirral Urban District. The work is carried on in the schools.

Hospitals.

The Hospitals of the District, both Voluntary and Public are under the control of the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board. Wirral is in the area of the Central Wirral Hospital Management Committee.

The hospitals at Clatterbridge still admit a large number of patients from this area and others go to the hospitals of Liverpool and Birkenhead.

The Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital, Heswall, accommodates 242 patients. It is the country branch of the Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital, and was designed originally for the treatment of orthopaedic cases. The Hospital admits patients from this area. It is equipped with a steam disinfecter.

The Cleaver Sanatorium for the reception of cases of tuberculosis admits patients from this district.

The Maternity Home at Oldfield Way, Heswall, which has accommodation for 13 maternity patients is now under the management of the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board.

The Smallpox Hospital for treatment of cases of this disease is situated at New Ferry.

Mortuaries.

The Public Mortuary which is owned by the Urban District Council is situated in Thurstaston Road, Heswall.

The premises are unsatisfactory and arrangements have been made for post mortem examinations to be made at the mortuary owned by the Hoylake Urban District Council.

Legislation in Force.

Adopted Acts and Conferred Powers.

1. The Council have all the powers and are subject to all the duties conferred or imposed upon an Urban District Council by the general law (Ministry of Health, 1st August, 1933).
2. The Private Street Works Act, 1892.
3. The Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890 (parts III and IV as amended).
4. The Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907.
Part II (streets and buildings) as amended, other than sections 21, 30 and 31.
Part VI (recreation grounds); and section 94 comprised in Part X (miscellaneous provisions).
(Subject to certain conditions mentioned in Ministry of Health Order 79322 (1934).)
5. The Public Health Act, 1925.
Part II (excluding Sections 21, 22 and 24).
Part VI (recreation grounds).
6. Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1899—1945.
7. Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.
The Council has contracted into the Act (vide Minute 733, 4th December, 1933), so that the Act shall apply to all animals designated therein.

Bye-Laws.

The following Bye-Laws are in force in the Urban District :—

1. Nuisances, made 7th October, 1935 (confirmed by the Ministry of Health, 9th January, 1936).
2. Slaughter-houses, made 7th October, 1935 (confirmed by the Ministry of Health, 20th January, 1936).
3. Smoke Abatement, made 7th October, 1935 (confirmed by the Ministry of Health, 9th January, 1936).
4. New Streets and Buildings, made 7th October, 1935 (confirmed by the Ministry of Health, 20th January, 1936).
5. Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar Structures, made 6th July, 1936 (confirmed by the Ministry of Health, 28th August, 1936).
6. Buildings, made 5th June, 1939 (confirmed by the Ministry of Health, 26th July, 1939).
7. Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food, made 10th July, 1950 (confirmed by the Ministry of Food, 6th September, 1950.)

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

The District is supplied by the West Cheshire Water Board, The main sources of supply are deep wells at Prenton, Hooton and Mouldsworth and the water is controlled by frequent chemical and bacteriological examinations. All supplies are chlorinated and samples of raw water and of water going into supply after treatment have been examined. All those examined during the year proved satisfactory. None of the waters have a plumbo-solvent action. Examples of representative analyses are given on pages 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and the extent of the water softening which is carried out by the West Cheshire Water Board is shown on page 17.

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quality but residents of the Oldfield District have again had cause to complain of an inadequate and intermittent supply especially at weekends. Negotiations are still proceeding for the laying of a new main to isolate the Heswall Nautical School and Cleaver Hospital from the existing distribution main. As a temporary measure action has been taken to prevent the Heswall Nautical School drawing heavily on the existing supply at weekends.

Public main supplies are in use throughout the area for drinking, domestic, trade and agricultural purposes. Every permanent type dwelling house has a separate piped supply of public mains water and standpipes are used only in connection with erections constructed of short-lived materials and normally used for seasonal occupation, but as a result of the acute housing shortage, now being occupied on a permanent basis.

The Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital has an independent supply from a borehole 300 feet deep at the hospital. When required there is a supply of public mains water available for the hospital.

Particulars of the number of dwelling houses and of the population supplied from public water mains (a) direct to houses; (b) by means of standpipes, are given below.

	Dwelling Houses			Population
(a) House direct	5,277	17,025
(b) Standpipes	42	135

Consumption :

Details of the quantity supplied to consumers in this area are not available, but it is estimated that the average daily consumption per head per day was 33 gallons.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Parts of Heswall, Irby, Pensby and Thurstaston are sewered to the North Wirral Outfall; parts of Heswall, Irby, Pensby and Barnston to the Fender Valley Sewer; Gayton and parts of Heswall to the Dee.

Extensive building development before the last war together with post-war housing estates resulted in circumstances causing many sewers to be overloaded during periods of heavy rainfall and flooding occurs. Specialist consultants were engaged to prepare schemes for the provision of sewers capable of dealing with all the drainage of the district and in 1948 a public local enquiry was held to consider the Council's application for permission to borrow £80,760 for necessary improvements to the Fender Valley Sewer. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government has intimated that owing to the necessity of curtailing national expenditure the Minister was unable to authorise the above sewerage scheme at the present time.

Meanwhile anti-flood valves have been fitted in several lengths of drain in an effort to reduce the nuisance but this palliative is appropriate in comparatively few cases.

Rivers and Streams.

Five instances of minor pollution arising from unsatisfactory effluents from septic tanks were remedied.

Following informal action three water courses were cleaned out and deepened to prevent flooding of adjoining land.

Closet Accommodation.

The following premises are provided with pail closets :—

Permanent Dwellings....	....	....	16
Temporary Structures	....	....	46

During the year water closets were substituted for pail closets at five houses at Thurstaston. There is no public sewer in the vicinity and a septic tank was constructed as part of the scheme.

Open Spaces.

The District has some 225.5 acres of public open space.

The regular weekly collection of domestic refuse was maintained and there was a twice weekly collection of refuse from many business premises.

The District is divided into two collection areas and work is planned in accordance with the continuous or the relay system, regard being had to density of building development.

Refuse Disposal.

Salvage Collection.

				Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.		£
Waste Paper	....	....	....	176	15	2	....	2783
Textiles	....	....	....	8	10	2	....	213
Metals	....	....	....	7	4	1	....	74
Bottles & Jars	....	....	....	7	19	0	....	30
				<hr/>				
Total	....	....	....	200	9	1	....	3,100

Insurance Claim (Paper etc. lost in fire) ....	—	—	—	....	160
	200	9	1	....	3260

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.
Inspections made during the year ended 31st December, 1951

Number and Nature of Inspections Made	Notices Served		Result of Service of Notices		Prosecutions
	Informal	Statutory	Complied With	Remaining in hand	
Dwelling houses : Inspected No.					
on Complaints 192	96	17	64	49	1
Re-inspected 1,325	—	—	—	—	—
Re Infectious disease 50	—	—	—	—	—
Housing Acts on com- plaints 435	—	—	—	—	—
House to house Inspect'n 21	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding 32	—	—	—	—	—
Tents, vans and sheds 375	—	—	—	—	—
Factories Acts :—					
With Mechanical Power 52	3	—	—	3	—
Without Mech'cal Power 17	2	—	—	2	—
Outworkers 3	—	—	—	—	—
Building Sites 24	—	—	—	—	—
Theatres and Cinemas 1	1	—	—	1	—
Milk Distribution 11	1	—	1	—	—
Milk samples 190	—	—	—	—	—
Shops Act inspections.... 83	—	—	—	—	—
Premises used for prepa- ration of Food 430	9	—	5	4	—
Food Inspection 38	—	—	—	—	—
Food Byelaws-Inspections 26	—	—	—	—	—
Fried fish and chips shops 17	1	—	1	—	—
Ice Cream premises 52	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream and Lolly Ice samples 697	—	—	—	—	—
Water supply 3	1	—	1	—	—
Water Samples 6	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs, Fowls and Other Animals 72	5	—	2	3	—
Schools 38	—	—	—	—	—
Sewers, ventilators 236	—	—	—	—	—
Drains inspected: 781	22	—	16	6	—
Excavations made 45	—	—	—	—	—
Smoke tested 177	—	—	—	—	—
Water Tested 23	—	—	—	—	—
New buildings.... 40	—	—	—	—	—
Septic tanks, cesspools 106	4	—	2	2	—
Refuse collection 556	—	—	—	—	—
Refuse disposal 298	—	—	—	—	—
Ashbins 249	52	—	49	3	—
Offensive accumulations 73	—	—	—	—	—
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act :—					
Sewers 474	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural Property 163	—	—	—	—	—
Private Dwellings 3,427	—	—	—	—	—
Business Premises 697	1	—	1	—	—
Council Property 349	—	—	—	—	—
Smoke observations 64	4	—	3	1	—
Smoke complaints visited 20	—	—	—	—	—
Pools, ditches etc. 148	30	—	28	2	—
Public Conveniences 17	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises 43	—	—	—	—	—
Street Vendors' Carts 33	4	—	3	1	—
Flooding 25	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous 103	1	—	1	—	—
Notices outstanding from 1950 —	67	1	55	13	—
Totals 12,337	304	18	232	90	1

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED DURING 1951.

Houses:—

Roofs Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	43
Chimney Stacks Pointed or Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	8
Rain Water Gutters Repaired or Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	56
Down Spouts Repaired or Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	7
Walls Pointed or Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	10
Ventilation Improved	..	..	...	...	...	5
Windows Repaired	..	...	...	...	...	17
New Sash Cords Provided	..	...	...	...	...	47
Window Fasteners Renewed	..	...	...	...	...	14
Windows made to open	...	...	...	...	...	12
Firegrates Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	16
Ovens Repaired or Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Plastering to Firegrates Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	8
Hearthstones Repaired or Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Floors Relaid or Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	22
Skirting Boards Repaired or Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	12
Wall Plaster Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	59
Ceiling Plaster Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	50
Walls Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	12
Ceilings Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	13
Doors Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	19
Door Fasteners Repaired or Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Sinks Repaired or Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	22
Sink Waste Pipes Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sink Waste Pipes Trapped	...	...	...	...	...	1
Washing Boilers Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ New Pans Provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ Firegrates Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Flues Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dampness Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	38
Yard Surfaces Relaid or Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	13
Yard Surfaces—proper means of Drainage Provided	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sufficient Water Supply Provided	...	...	...	...	...	6
Overcrowding Abated	...	...	...	...	...	2

Drainage :—

New Drains Constructed	9
Old Drains Reconstructed	1
Drains Repaired	34
„ Inspection Chambers Provided	8
„ Ventilated	6
„ Cleansed	73
Self Cleansing Gullies Provided	6
	<hr/>
c/f.	678

Water Closets :-

B/f :- 678

Roofs Repaired	3
Walls Repaired	5
New Basins Fixed	10
Connections Repaired	8
Cisterns Repaired or Renewed	15
Provided with a sufficient Supply of Water	11
Seats Repaired or Renewed	11

Ashbins :-

Ashbins Provided	65
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Pail Closets:-

Converted to Water Carriage	5
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Cesspools, Septic Tanks:-

Abolished	1
Nuisances Abated	4

Miscellaneous (not included above) 28

Total 844

Factories Act, 1937 & 1948.

Inspections				
Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	17	2	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	35	52	3	—
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	13	24	—	—
Total	54	93	5	—

Defects found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	2	1	—	—	—
Total	5	2	—	—	—

Shops and Offices

Eighty-three routine inspections were made of shops and offices and when necessary, informal action was taken to ensure compliance with the requirements of Section 38, Shops Act, 1950.

Camping Sites and Temporary Dwellings.

Five sites were licensed for camping purposes and all were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

The demand for camping sites continues to exceed those available and the Council is still endeavouring to negotiate the purchase of land at Thurstaston for this purpose.

A land owner appealed successfully to the Minister of Town & Country Planning against the Planning Authority's refusal to permit him to use land on Irby Mill Hill as a site for trailer caravans. The Minister directed that subject to certain conditions six trailer caravans could be stationed on the land.

Another owner of land in that part of the District was unsuccessful in his appeal. In this case a store shed had been enlarged and converted into a bungalow and the Planning Authority served an enforcement notice requiring the demolition of the building and prohibiting the use of the land for camping purposes.

Number of Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures in the District for the year ended 31st December, 1951.

Ward	Vans, Sheds, etc.		Tents (April to September)
	Permanently Occupied	Casually Occupied	
Barnston	2	2	—
Gayton	—	—	—
Heswall	26	32	—
Irby	8	16	—
Pensby	—	—	—
Thurstaston	2	3	—
Totals	38	53	—

Smoke Abatement.

Efforts were continued to reduce the emission of smoke from non-domestic chimneys and 64 routine observations and advisory visits to works were made in this connection.

An abatement notice was served in respect of excessive smoke from a boiler house chimney and after a visit by a representative of the Ministry of Fuel & Power, arrangements were made for a supply of higher grade fuel.

The difficulty of recruiting and retaining capable and conscientious stokers continues.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There is no public swimming bath in the District. There is a private swimming bath at a boy's boarding school and also at a boy's camp in the district, the latter has equipment for the filtration and chlorination of water.

Samples of the water in these swimming baths have been submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination and found to be quite satisfactory.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Number of Houses found to be infested :-

(a) Council Houses	....	....	....	....	—
(b) Other Houses	....	....	....	....	—

Number of Houses disinfested :—

(a) Council Houses	....	....	....	....	—
(b) Other Houses	....	....	....	....	—

Schools.

All the schools in the area are supplied from the public water supply and all have water closets.

The Barnston Church of England Controlled School was transferred to Maycrete huts at Dale House Farm, Barnston. This action was taken because the premises formerly used could not be put into a satisfactory condition at a reasonable cost.

Additional water closets were provided at two private schools and various defects found during routine inspections of County Primary Schools were remedied.

A new Primary School in Irby was completed and construction of the Pensby Modern Secondary School continued.

Housing.

Existing Accommodation.

The steadily increasing cost of repairs and the inability of owners to make corresponding increases in rents is causing the maintenance of investment properties to be neglected. Consequently, many tenants were compelled to seek the assistance of the Council so that structural defects might be remedied.

Representations.

Following an official representation an asbestos bungalow, occupied permanently was demolished.

A store shed which had been adapted as a bungalow is unfit for human habitation. The shed is so placed that equal parts are in the Urban District of Wirral and the Borough of Bebington. It was agreed that the latter authority should take the necessary action and a demolition order was made.

New Accommodation.

During the year 28 houses were built by the Council and 16 by private enterprise. The number of Council houses completed is below the average for recent years and a factor responsible for this unsatisfactory output was the contractors' inability to obtain sufficient labour.

The following table indicates the progress made since August, 1945 when the Ministry of Health authorised the commencement of the housing programme :—

Description	Local Authority	Private Enterprise	Total
Number of new houses erected since 1st August 1945 :-			
(a) Permanent	314	176	490
(b) Temporary Pre-fabricated	40	—	40
Number of war damaged houses erected since 1st August 1945 :-	—	4	4
Number of flats provided since 1st August 1945 :- ..	6	14	20
TOTALS	360	194	554

The annual rent roll exceeds £22,300 and arrears of rent are negligible.

Approximately 9% of the population now live in Council houses but a considerable number of applicants still require a separate home of their own. At the end of the year the housing waiting list was reviewed, resulting in 102 applications being cancelled.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

There are eleven retailers and three producer/retailers of milk in the district. The following licenses were issued for the sale of designated milks :—

Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949.

Dealers Retailing Licence	....	....	....	5
Supplementary Retailing Licence	....	....	....	1

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949.

Dealers Retailing Licence	....	....	....	17
Supplementary Retailing Licence	....	....	....	7

All schools receive supplies of pasteurised milk and the milk provided in hospitals is either pasteurised or tuberculin tested.

Milk Sampling.

This work is undertaken regularly and systematically, the practice being to take monthly samples of all sources of supply for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service in Birkenhead. The results of samples examined during the year were as follows :—

Designation	Number of Samples	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Tubercle Bacilli	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Absent	Present
Accredited	10	8	2	—	—	9	1
Tuberculin Tested	28*	24	3	—	—	27	—
Pasteurised	83	80	3	82	1	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	69*	67	1	67	1	—	—
TOTALS	190	179	9	149	2	36	1

*Tests void on one sample of each designation—Room Temperature 65°.

The close liaison with the County Milk Regulations Officer has been maintained and reports of unsatisfactory samples receive prompt and effective attention.

Meat and Other Foods.

Meat Inspection.

There is no private slaughterhouse in the district and all home killed meat is obtained from the Bebington Abattoir.

Vehicles and personnel engaged in transport to butchers' shops are now generally satisfactory.

Unsound Food.

Foodstuffs condemned as unsuitable for human consumption were as follows :—

Commodity Surrendered	Quantity
Bacon	11 lbs.
Butter	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Fruit	40 lbs.
Meat	84 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Poultry	15 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Canned Fish	9 tins
Canned Fruit	32 tins
Canned Jam	1 tin
Canned Meat Products	13 tins
Canned Milk	60 tins
Canned Poultry	3 tins
Canned Soup	7 tins
Canned Vegetables	52 tins

Arrangements for disposal were in accordance with the requirements of Ministry of Health Circular No. 2886/1943.

Ice Cream.

There are 10 premises registered for the manufacture and 47 for the sale of ice cream.

Routine inspections were made of all these premises and it was evident that persons engaged in the trade were ready to comply with the requirements of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations 1947 & 1948.

Attention was given to vans retailing ice cream in the area. Following informal action one retailer transferred his activities outside the district and another provided his van with a constant supply of hot water.

601 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and the results were as follows :—

Class of Mix	Provisional Grade Number				Totals
	1	2	3	4	
Heat Treated	590	3	2	—	595
Cold Mix	5	—	—	—	5
	595	3	2	—	600

One sample was unsuitable for the methylene blue test and hence could not be graded.

96 lolly ices were examined and 95 were satisfactory.

Food Premises.

Frequent visits were made to all food premises and on twelve occasions informal action was taken to obtain compliance with requirements of Section 13, Food & Drugs Act, 1938. In addition, a shop was built to accommodate a business which had formerly been conducted in out-moded and dilapidated premises.

Suitable lectures were given to various women's organisations and proprietors of food businesses are becoming increasingly aware that adherence to public health standards can have pecuniary benefit.

Licensed Premises.

In the area there are twelve premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor. Each has at least one special sink fitted in the bar with a piped supply of hot and cold water for washing glasses.

From a visual examination of the premises and equipment the standard of cleanliness appeared to be satisfactory but bacteriological reports on "clean" glasses indicated the presence of pathogenic organisms.

Bactericides which have been used in washing-up sinks are reputed to have deleterious effect on the beer head and taste. Efforts are continuing in an attempt to find a substance of a germicidal nature which will leave the beer unimpaired.

In many licensed premises it is the practice to collect and sell overspill beer which occurs when glasses are being filled. Such beer has been contaminated and should be discarded.

Lead pipe lines have in most premises been replaced by plastic or mono-metal pipes and where this has not been done the matter is receiving attention.

Adulteration.

This work is undertaken by the Cheshire County Council.

List of Samples taken in the Wirral Urban District under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, during the year ended 31st December, 1951.

Name of Sample	Number Obtained	Number adulterated or not up to the recognised standard of quality
Almond flav. powder	1	—
Butter	1	—
Boracic Ointment	1	—
Camphorated Oil	1	—
Cooking Fat	1	—
Custard Powder	1	—
Chocolate, Hot	1	—
Ice Cream	1	—
Jam	1	—
Lemon Squash	1	—
Milks	27	1
Milk, Condensed	1	—
Margarine	1	—
Marshmallow creme	1	—
Orange Curd	1	—
Olive Oil	1	—
Peanut butter	1	—
Pepper	1	—
Rum	1	—
Sugar	1	—
Sweets	2	—
Salad Cream	1	—
Sulphur Ointment	1	—
Tea	1	—
Vitacream	1	—
Wintergreen Ointment	1	—
Totals	53	1

**Particulars of Non-Standard Samples during the Year ended
31st December, 1951.**

No.	Sample	Result of Analysis	Remarks
1	Milk	2.3% deficient in non-fatty solids. Genuine but abnormal	Retail Sale. No action as sample was certified as genuine.

Shellfish.

Cockles continue to be taken from layings within the jurisdiction of the Chester Port Health Authority.

Some annoyance was caused to local residents by the tipping of cockle shells on the foreshore at Heswall. Persons responsible were persuaded to discontinue the practice.

Food Poisoning Outbreaks.

No outbreaks of food poisoning were reported in the year under review.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

One whole-time rat catcher is employed and the district was systematically inspected during the year. 169 infestations were discovered and action taken for their elimination.

Test baiting of sewers again gave negative results and the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries granted a certificate of exemption from further sewer treatment during the year.

**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.**

359 cases of notifiable disease other than Tuberculosis were recorded during the year.

One case of Poliomyelitis was notified and there were twelve cases of Dysentery.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) for the Year 1951.

Disease	Number of Cases Notified										Cases ad- mitted to Hos- pital	Deaths
	Total	At ages—Years										
		Under 1	1—3	3—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65 & over		
Scarlet Fever	4	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia	18	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	6	7	—	7
Measles	145	5	22	34	70	9	2	3	—	—	10	—
Whooping Cough	178	10	39	51	70	4	—	3	—	1	16	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Dysentery	12	—	1	2	3	5	—	—	—	1	1	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	359	16	62	88	145	22	3	7	7	9	28	7

Case Rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1951.

Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales	126 C.B.'s and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Res. pop. 25,000— 50,000 at 1931 census	London Adm. County	Wirral
Notifications:—	Rates	per 1,000	Civilian Population	:—	
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	—
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	—
Scarlet Fever	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10	0.23
Whooping Cough	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11	10.37
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	—
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.06
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64	8.45
Pneumonia	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72	1.05
Acute Poliomyelitis (including polio- encephalitis) Paralytic ...	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.06
Non-paralytic	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	—
Food Poisoning ...	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23	—
Notifications:—	Rates	per 1,000	Total Births (Live and Still)	:—	
Puerperal fever and Pyrexia ...	10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90	—

Prevention of Blindness.

No action has been taken by the District Council under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.

This work is undertaken in the District by the Cheshire County Council.

Tuberculosis.

No action has been taken during 1951 under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to the compulsory removal to a hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality during 1951.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 years ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 years ...	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 years ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 years ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—65 years	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 years and over	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	6	9	—	—	2	—	—	—

Note.—Of the total deaths from tuberculosis 50% had not been notified.

Tuberculosis.

	PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY			Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary TOTAL
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at the beginning of 1951.	37	20	57	7	4	11	68
Number of cases notified under the Regulations for the first time during 1951.	3	3	6	—	—	—	6
Number of cases removed from the Register during a preceding year which have been restored to the Register during the year.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases added to the Register during the year which have been brought to notice otherwise than by Notification under the Regulations.	3	6	9	—	—	—	9
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year.	2	—	2	1	—	1	3
Number of cases remaining on the Register at 31st December, 1951.	41	29	70	6	4	10	80





